THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, | SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 3, 1836. | *Number 26, of Volume 17.*

Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray
Of earlier shunshine glimmers on our way,
Wen girt with sin, and sorrow, and the toil
Of cares, which tear the bosom that they soil;
Oh! if there be in retrospection's chain
One link that knits us with young dreams again,
One thought so sweet, we scarcely dare to muse,
On all the hoarded raptures it reviews,
Which seems each instant, in its backward range,
The heart to soften, and its ties to change,
And every spring, untouched for years to move,
It is—*the memory of a Mother's love!*

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MEMORIALS OF MRS. HEMANS, *in two volumns.* [SAUNDERS AND OTLEY.]

From this interesting work, we take the following extract, descriptive of the personal appearance of Mrs. Hemans:

"It has been said that no woman can form a fair estimate of another's personal attractions; but in contradiction to this sweeping assertion, I shall draw upon a woman's work, "The Three Histories," for a description of Mrs. Hemans, which, though somewhat idealized, is as faithful to the truth as it is gracefully written.

"Egeria was totally different from any woman I had ever seen, eiter in Italy or England. She did not dazzle—she subdued me. Other women might be more commanding, more versatile, more acute; but I never saw one so exquisitely feminine. She was lovely without being beautiful; her movements were features; and if a blind man had been privileged to pass his hand over the silken length of hair—that, when unbraded, flowed round her like a veil—he would have been justified in expecting softness, and a love of softness; beauty, and a perception of beauty, to be the destinctive traits of her mind, nor would he have been deceived. Her birth, her education, but above all, the genius with which she was gifted, combined to inspire a passion for the ethereal, the tender, the imaginative, the heroic; in one word, the beautiful. It was in her a faculty divine, and yet of daily life; it touched all things, but, like a sunbeam, touched them with a golden finger. Any thing abstract or scientific was unintelligible and distasteful to her; her knowledge was extensive and various; but, true to the first principles of her nature, it was poetry she sought in history, scenery, character, and religious belief—poetry that guided all her studies, governed all her thoughts coloured all her conversation. Her nature at once simple and profound; there was no room in her mind for philosophy, or in her heart for ambition—one was filled with imagination, the other engrossed by tenderness. Her strength and her weakness alike lay in the affections; these would sometimes make her weep at a word—at others imbue her with courage; so that she was alternately a 'falcon-hearted dove,' and 'a reed shaken with the wind.' Her voice was a sad, sweet melody; her spirit reminded me of an old poet's description of the orange tree, with its

"Golden lamps hid in a night of green,"

or of those Spanish gardens where the pomegranate grows beside the cypress. Her gladness was like a burst of sunlight; and, if in her depression she resembled night, it was night bearing her stars. I might describe and describe for ever, but I should never succeed in portraying Egeria; she was a muse, a grace, a variable child, a dependent woman—the Italy of human beings."

We add the author's touching account of the last hours and final close of her life:

"Throughout the whole of Mrs. Heman's illness, she was visited by vivid and delightful dreams, to which, and to the quietness of her slumber, she often thankfully referred: and in answer to the sympathy expressed by the few admitted to her presence, who were distressed to see the melancholy state in which she was lying, she would say, "that she had no need of pity, that she lived in a fair and happy world of her own, among gentle thoughts and pleasant images, which were sufficient to her cheerfulness." When haunted by the promptings of too quick a conscience, which suggested to her, that her life and talents had not been rendered useful to their fullest extent, she would console herself with the beautiful line of Milton's,

"Those also serve, who only stand and wait."

"She spoke often of the far-away friends whom she valued, and would send them messages of kindness and comfort; she was anxious that one (Miss Mitford) should be told of the delight which her country scenes and sketches had given her—that another, the companion of her graver hours, should be assured that the "tenderness and affectionateness of the Redeemer's character which they have often contemplated together, was now a source not merely of reliance, but of positive happiness to her—*the sweetness of hes couch.*" In short, during this season of decline, she was resigned, humble, most studious to avoid saying or doing any thing which might seem said or done for effect, and invested by her patience and sweetness with a dignity which almost raised her above the reach of earthly consolation. The feeling can be well understood which made her sister write, "that at times it has almost been painful to feel one's own incapacity to minister to a spirit so etherealized."

"Within a short period of her decease, the dropsical symptoms abated; they were succeeded by hectic fever and delirium, the sure precursors of dissolution. On the twenty-sixth day of April, she closed her poetical career, by dictating the "Sabbath Sonnet," which will be read and remembered as long as her name is loved and cherished. From this time she sank away gently but steadily, still able to derive pleasure from being occasionally read to, and on Tuesday, the twelfth of May, still able to read, too, read for herself a portion of the sixteenth chapter of St. John, her favorite among the Evangelists. Nearly the last words she was heard to utter were, on Saturday the sixteenth of May, to ask her youngest son, then sitting by her bedside, what he was reading. When he told her the name of the book, she said, "Well, do you like it?"—After this she fell into a gentle sleep, which continued almost unbroken, till evening, when, between the hours of eight and nine her spirit passed away without a sigh or a struggle."

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ECONOMY.

A work under the above title, intended to simplify the hitherto-considered abstruse subject of Political Economy, by THEODORE SEDGEWICK, has just made its appearance, from which the following is an extract, and, we think, a favorable specimen of the author's performance.

ON THE NECESSITY OF PERSONAL INDUSTRY

It has been the author's object to show "that nearly all the people in the United States will be compelled to work, not, however, for mere necessaries, not for things to eat, drink, and wear merely, but (if they will have them) for all that is graceful and beautiful—all that makes a nation virtuous and great. The design has been to show that there cannot be in the United States an idle, vicious spending class, supported at the expense of the great body of the people. Facts show this to be the case there; a single glance at the condition of the people will illustrate it.

"The town of Stockbridge, (the author's residence,) in the county of Berkshire, has been mentioned. This county has been settled about a hundred years, and is said to be the first or second best agricultural county in the State. It will, for the present purpose, with sufficient accuracy, represent the old free states. There are not, in each town in this county more than one or two persons, at most, who may be said to live upon their incomes, and without labor. It is true, that in the cities, and in certain other parts of the country, there is a larger proportion of the people than is here stated that can live without work, but it is not so great as to affect these statements. It is true, also, that a few more than have been named in this part of the country could live upon their incomes, and without labor; but to live without some regular employment or industry is not reputable in the United States; and whether men work from necessity or a sense of duty, if they work fairly, is of little moment to the public. The great concern is to get men to work virtuously and diligently, either for themselves or for others; and if that were the case, if we had in the county of Berkshire a hundred times more than at present who could live upon their incomes, so much the better, and so much the richer and happier would the people be on that account.

"We are glad so far from having an idle class, that it is becoming less and less reputable to be idle, and the sons of the rich are educated for industrious occupations to a much greater extent than they were thirty or forty years ago. In the cities the same is true, with slight differences. In these there is greater wealth, and compared with the population, more persons living on their incomes without labor than in the country; but their number is so small, even in the largest, that the idle are not a class; they do not make up a society; their influence, in every way is very insignificant; they are generally those gaming, dissipated people, that nobody cares for. Labor, then, is the order of the day in the United States, and the laboring people will take care that it shall never cease to be so. They must show their respect for the industrious, whether *rich or poor*; if the rich be diligent and virtuous, they have a great power to do good, that the poor can never have.

"The people of Europe need not wonder at the unexampled prosperity of the United States. It is not a new country, a virgin soil, fine rivers and great lakes, that bring this about; it is universal labor; it is *free* labor; it is not labor for a master; but for a man's own wife and children; it is the combination of the labor of freemen in useful works; it is happy, contented labor; it is labor with the rewards of industry; it is that men here are beginning (though it is painful to say, too slowly) to realize that they are all fellow-labourers; to feel their natural equality, and to treat each other with a degree of love and respect never before exhibited in the world. It is this which travellers remark, when they speak of the superior kindness of the people. These are the causes which have give such wonderful animation to the industry of the people of the United States. This, however, is but the beginning of the good things we shall see, provided the common people shall tear asunder the fetters of fashion proclaim their independence, and establish, over all classes, their empire of economy, virtue, and reason, as they certainly may.

"After all that has been said about the influence of our law of descent upon labor, in producing a just distribution of property it must be remembered that laws alone will never bring this about. It was not the case among the ancient nations generally; and in Rome, where property upon the death of the parent, was divided equally among the children, it has been stated what a miserable rabble the common people were, how many slaves who had no property, and to what an extent nearly all the property fell into the hands of a few.

"Nothing is more common than the undue importance which people ascribe to laws. Laws remedy but a few evils; laws are a dead letter unless they conform to the general habits of the people; to make the laws of avail, the people must be like the laws. We have had laws against sabbath breaking, lotteries, usury, &c., but their influence has been slight, compared with what the law-giver expected from them. The people, then must mainly look to themselves; they must be a law unto themselves; if they can combine to make good laws, so they may often much more effectually combine to bring about what they wish without any law; if they combine for good ends, none can resist them; if for bad, no resistance is wanted, for they will destroy themselves. *Combination*, then, among the laboring people for wise ends is what they want; they need no aid to accomplish what they reasonably desire.

"The power of people of middling property including the laborers for moderate wages in the United States will be uncontrollable, if they are guided by virtue and intelligence, and will practise economy. These may be called *the people*, in the sense that they make up nine-tenths of the people, they have the power not only to make the laws, but may say what shall be done in all important respects. They may establish the most essential usages and fashions, direct the rich how they shall spend their money, and make property subservient to themselves as they will. They must not, however, expect to do this by law, but by setting a noble example of what property should do. Wealth is a mere engine to do good or to do evil, as has been said again and again. It is painful and disgusting to see how insignificant this power of the people is, compared with what it might, and certainly will be.

"Those who desire a wise and fair distribution of property, must conspire to be economical; to save their wages; to produce the most useful kinds of property; to create something that will last, and may be beneficially distributed; instead of working for trash, and where no work is wanted; being servants, where no servants are required; grinding where there is nothing to grind; drawing for water, where there is no water. They must cease to produce or use that immense amount of trinckets, finery, gewgaws, fashionable trifles, dainties and poisonous drink, (poisonous in the degree in which it is now used) with which our persons are decorated, our groceries, stores, cellars, kitchens, pantries and houses, are now too often cramed. This is not the kind of property that wise people wish to see distributed, nor is it property at all in their eyes. So far as this kind of property is imported from foreign nations, and paid for by our products, it is certain that we may substitute the more useful productions of those nations for this trash.

"But how can the farmers, mechanics, laborers in manufactories, and other common laborers, help working to produce this kind of property? They say they must live, must have employment, must earn wages; and if the rich merchant, capitalist, and manufacturer chooses to manufacture it, or import it from foreign countries, what means of prevention have they?

"The answer is plain. *They can cease to use it to buy it, to pay their wages and earnings for it, to the rich capitalist and manufacturer.* As they are the consumers of nine tenths of it, and probably a much greater proportion, they would soon put an end to the production, if they ceased to be customers for it. It is by not combining and using their power in this way, as they certainly can, that they defeat the just distribution of property and keep themselves down. Thus they make the rich richer than they should be, and the poor poorer than they need be; thus we see the poor playing into the hands of the rich, and throwing their solitary, hard-earned sixpences and shillings into others' heaps, where there are already thousands; thus we see them running about from tavern to tavern, from store to store, emptying their pockets in those of men who are ten times richer than themselves. All the Congresses and Legislatures in the world cannot prevent this; the people can alone do it.

"This power of the people of middling property and laborers for small wages, by whom is meant the great body of farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, and common laborers, over the most essential customs and fashions of the country, over the wealth of the rich, and the capital by which it is produced, is a subject so important, that it will be further considered hereafter."

ON DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENTS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We have been amongst the admirers of Mrs. Sigourney as a poetess, and her productions as a prose writer have heightened our respect. The subjoined extract is taken from an essay of this really philosophical writer. The essay is addressed to her own sex, but the general conclusions apply, if possible, with more force to the opposite sex, upon whom the sterner duties of the life depend.—In softening and sweetening the duties of private life, are the obligations less binding on men than on women? The fact is, that it demands exactly the same amiable qualities in every member of a family, to make the domestic hearth the haven of happiness.

"I have even thought it desirable that young ladies should make themselves the mistresses of some attainment, either in art or science, by which they might secure a subsistence, should they be reduced to poverty. Sudden and entire reverses are not uncommon in the history of affluence. To sustain them without the means of lessening the evils of dependence, when health and intellect are at our command, is adding helplessness to our own affliction, and increasing the burden of others. When the illustrious Henry Laurens, by the fortune of our war of Revolution, was held a prisoner in the Tower of London, he wrote to his two daughters, who had been nurtured in all the tenderness and luxury of Carolina wealth: "It is my duty to warn you to prepare for the trial of earning your daily bread by your daily labor. Fear not servitude; encounter it, if it shall be necessary, with the spirit becoming a woman of an honest and pious heart; one who has been neither fashionably nor affectedly religious." The accomplished Madame de Genlis pronounced herself to be in possession of thirty trades or varieties of occupation, by which she could, if necessary, obtain a livelihood. It was a wise law of some of the ancient Governments which compelled every parent to give his son some trade or profession, adequate to his support. Such is now the variety of departments open to females as instructors in schools and seminaries of their own sex, that they may follow the impulse of their genius in the selection of a study or accomplishment, and, while they pursue it as a pleasure, can still be prepared to practise it as a profession. Among the pleasant employments which seem peculiarly congenial to the feelings of our sex, the culture of flowers stands conspicuous. The general superintendence of a garden has been repeatedly found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that communing with Nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. It was laboring with her own hands in her garden, that the mother of Washington was found by the youthful Marquis de Lafayette, when he sought her blessing, as he was about to commit himself to the ocean, and return to his native clime. Milton, who, you recollect, was a great advocate that women should "study household good," has few more eloquent descriptions than those which represent our first mother at her floral toil amid the sinless shades of Paridise.

"The tending of flowers has ever appeared to me to be a fitting care for the young and beautiful.—They then dwell as it were among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on their ear from those brief blossoms to which they apportion the dew and sun-beam. While they eradicate the weeds that deform, or the excrescences that endanger them, is there not a perpetual motion uttered of the work to be done in their own heart? From the admiration of these ever-varying charms, how naturally is the tender spirit led upward in devotion to Him "whose hand perfumes them, and whose pencil paints." Connected with the nature of flowers is the delightful study of botany, which imparts new attractions to the summer sylvan walks, and prompts both to salubrious exercise and scientific research. A knowledge of the physiology of plants is not only interesting in itself, but of practical import. The brilliant coloring matter which they sometimes yield, and the beautiful influences which they possess, impart value to many an unsightly shrub or secluded plant, which might otherwise have been suffered to blossom and die without a thought.

"It is cheering amid our solitary rambles to view the subjects that surround us as friends to call to recollection their distinctive lineaments of character, to array them with something of intelligence or utility, and to enjoy an intimate companionship with Nature. The female aborigines of our country were distinguished by an extensive acquaintance with the medicinal properties of plants and roots, which enabled them, both in peace and war, to be the healers of their tribes. I would not counsel you to invade the province of the physician; in our state of society it would be preposterous and arrogant. But sometimes to alleviate the slight indisposition of those you love by a simple infusion of the herbs you have reared or gathered, is a legitimate branch of that nursing kindness which seems interwoven with woman's nature.

"And now, to sum up the whole matter, though in the morning of youth a charm is thrown over the landscape, every inequality smoothed, yet still life is not "one long summer's day of indolence and mirth." The sphere of woman is eminently practical. There is much which she will be expected to do, and ought therefore to learn, and to learn early, if she would acquit herself creditably.—Though to combine the excellencies of a housekeeper, with much eminence in literature of science, requires an energy seldom possessed, still there is no need that domestic duties should preclude mental improvement or extinguish intellectual enjoyment. They may be united by dilligence and perseverance, and the foundation of these qualities should be laid *now* in *youth*."

ONE DAY AND A HALF IN THE LIFE OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

SATURDAY, October 19th, 1835.

Took my hat for a walk; wife, as wives are all to want; began to load me with messages upon seeing me ready to go out. Asked me to call at Cousin M——'s and borrow for her the Sorrows of Werter. Hate to have a wife read such namby pamby stuff—but must humor her with whims, and concluded that I had rather she would take pleasure over Werter's sorrows that employ her tongue in making 'sorrows' for your humble servant.

Got to Cousin M——'s door. Now Cousin M. is an old maid, and a *dreadful* tidy woman. Like tidy women well enough, but can't bear your *dreadful* tidy ones, because I am always in *dread* while on their premises lest I should offend their super superlative neatness by a bit of gravel on the sole of my boot, or such matter.

Walked in, delivered my message, and seated myself in one of her cane bottom chairs, while she rummaged the book case. Forgot to take out my cavendish before I entered, and while she hunted, felt the tide rising. No spitbox in the room.—Windows closed. Floor carpeted, Stove varnished. Looked to the fire place—full of flowers, and hearth newly daubed with Spanish Brown. Here was a fix. Felt the flood of essence of cavendish accumulating. Began to reason with myself whether as a last alternative it were better to drown the flowers redaub the hearth, or flood the carpet. Mouth in the main time pretty well filled. To add to my misery, she began to ask questions. 'Did you ever read this book,——?' 'Yes, ma'm,' said I in a voice like a frog from the bottom of a well, while I wished book, aunt and all, were with Pharoh's host in the Red Sea. 'How do you like it.' How do you like it?' continued the indefatigable querist. I threw my head on the back of the chair and mouth upward to prevent an overflow. 'Pretty well said.' I. She at last found the Sorrows of Werter and came toward me. O dear! Cousin Oliver, don't put your head on the back of the chair; now don't, yo'll grease it, and take off the gilding; I could not answer her, having now lost the power of speech entirely, and my cheeks were distended like those of a toad under a mush-room. 'Why Oliver,' said my persevering tormentor, unconscious of the reason of my appearance, 'you are sick, I know you are, your face is dreadfully swelled,' and before I could prevent her, her hartshorn was clapped to my distended nostrills. As my mouth was closed inperturably, the orifices in my nasal organ were at that time my only breathing place. Judge then, what a commotion a full snuff of hartshorn created among my olfactories.

I bolted for the door, and a hearty achehebee! relieved my probecis, and tobacco, civle, &c. 'all at once disgorged' from my mouth, restored me the faculty of speech. Her eyes followed me in astonishment, and returned and relieved my embarrassment by putting a load on my conscience. I told her I had been trying to relieve the toothache by the temporary use of tobacco—while truth to tell, never had an aching fang in my head. I went home mortified.

SUNDAY FORENOON.

Friend A——invited myself and wife to take a seat with him to hear the celebrated Mr.———preach. Conducted by neighbor A——to his pew. Mouth as usual, full of tobacco, and—horror of horrors!—found the pew elegantly carpeted with white and green—two or three mahogany crikets, and a hat stand—but no spit box.

The services commenced—every *peal* on the organ was answered by an internal *appeal* from my mouth for a liberation from its contents—but the thing was impossible. I thought of using my hat for a spit box—then of turning one of the crickets over—but I could do nothing unperceived. I took out my handkerchief, but found in the plenitude of her officiousness, that my wife had placed one of her white cambricks in my pocket instead of my bandanna. Here was a dilemma. By the time the preacher had named his text, my cheeks had reached their utmost tension, and I must spit or die.

I arose, seized my hat, and made for the door. My wife—imagining me unwell (she might have known better,) got up and followed me out. 'Are you unwell, Oliver?' said she, as the door closed after us. I answered her by putting out the eyes of an unlucky dog with a flood of expressed essence of cavendish. 'I wish,' said she, 'Mr. A——had a spit box in the pew.' 'So do I.' We footed it home in moody silence. I was sorry my wife had lost the sermon, but how could I help it? These women are *so* affectionate, confound them; no, I don't mean so. But she might have known what ailed me, and kept her seat.

Tobacco? O tobacco! But the deeds of that day are not told yet. After the conclusion of the services along came farmer Ploughshare. He had seen me go out of church and stopped at the open window where I sat. "Sick to day, Mr.———?"—"Rather unwell," answered I, and there was another lie to place to the account of tobacco. "We had powerful preaching. Mr.———, sorry you had to go out." My wife asked him in, and in he came; she might know he would, but women must be polite. But she was the sufferer by it.—Compliment over, I gave him my chair at the open window. Down he sat, and fumbling in his pockets, he drew forth a formidable plug of tobacco and commenced untwisting it. "Then *you* use tobacco," said I. "A *leetle* occasionally," said he, as he deposited from 3 to 4 inches in his cheek. I mentally pitied those who used more. "A neat fence that of your'n;" as flood after flood bespattered a newly painted white fence near the window. "Yes," said I, "but I like a darker collor." "So do I," answered Ploughshare, "and yallar suits my notion! It don't show dirt." And he mustoned my carpet with his favorite color. Good, thought I, wife will ask him in again, I guess. We were now summoned to dinner. Farmer Ploughshare seated himself. I saw his long fingers in that particular position in which a tobacco chewer knows how to put his digits when about to unlade. He drew them across his mouth; I trembled for the consequences, should he throw such a load upon the hearth or the floor. But he had no intention thus to waste his quid, and—shocking to relate—*deposited it beside his plate on my wife's damask cloth.*

This was too much. I plead sickness and rose. There was no lie in the assertion now—I was sick. I retired from the table, but my departure did not discompose farmer Ploughshare, who was unconscious of having done wrong. I returned in season to see him replace his quid in his mouth to undergo a second mastication; and the church bell opportunely ringing, called him before he could use his plate for a spit box—for such, I was persuaded, would have been his next motion. I went up stairs, and throwing myself on the bed, fell asleep Dreams of inundation, floods and fire harrassed me. I thought I was burning and smoking like a cigar. I then thought the Merrimack had overflown its banks, and was about to overflow me with its waters. I could not escape—the water had reached my chin—I tasted it: it was like tobacco juice. I coughed and screamed, and awakening, found I had been to sleep with a quid in my mouth. My wife entered at the moment I threw away the filthy weed—'Huz, if I were you, I would not use that stuff any more.'

'I wont,' said I. Neither fig nor twist, pig-tail nor cavendish, have passed my lips since, nor ever shall they again.

TALLEYRAND.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post, gives the following spirited sketch of this extraordinary person:

Talleyrand is certainly the most extraordinary being of his kind, the world has produced since the first creation. Take him in his physical conformation alone, and think of his having outlived so long (he is now eighty-five) all the great and good of his time! Talleyrand was born lame, and his limbs are fastened to his trunk by an iron apparatus; on which he strikes ever and anon his gigantic cane, to the great dismay of those who see him for the first time—an awe not diminished by the look of his piercing gray eyes, peering through his shaggy eyebrows; his unearthly face, marked with deep stains, covered partly by his stock of extraordinary hair, partly by his enormous cravat, which supports a large protruding lip, drawn over his upper lip with a cynical expression no painting could render. Add to this apparatus of terror his dead silence, broken occasionally by the most sepulchral guttral mono-syllables. Talleyrand's pulse, which

rolls a frightful enormous volume, intermits and pauses at every sixth beat. This he constantly points out triumphantly as a rest of nature, giving him at once a superiority over other men. Thus, he says, all the missing pulsations are added to the sum total of those of his life, and his longevity and strength appear to support this extraordinary theory. He likewise asserts that it is this which enables him to do without sleep. "Nature," says he, "sleeps and recruits herself at every intermission of my pulse." And, indeed, you see him time after time rise at three o'clock in the morning from the whist table, then he will return home, and often wake up one of his secretaries to keep him company or to talk of business. At four, he will go to bed, sitting nearly bolt upright in his bed, with innumerable night caps on his head to keep it warm, as he says, and feed his intellect with blood; but, in fact, it is to prevent his injuring the seat of knowledge if he tumble on the ground, and he sits upright from his tendency to apoplexy, which would, no doubt, seize him if he were perfectly recumbent. We may remember the newspapers stating he was found a few years ago, his head having drop from his pillow, so drawned in blood that no feature was to be seen. Although he goes to bed so late, at six or seven at latest he wakes, and sends for his attendants. He constantly refers to the period when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when this power to live without sleep enabled him to go out and seek information, as well as pleasure, in society till one o'clock. At that hour he returned to his office, read over all the letters that had arrived, put marginal indications of the answers to be returned, and on waking at six, read over all the letters written in consequence of his orders. When Talleyrand was engaged in the protocols here, he used to tire out all his younger colleagues; and full well we knew now by experience, that the time of the Quadruple Treaty, and on many other occasions, his eyes were wide open whilst Lord Palmerston slept. To these physical peculiarities we could add, that he eats but one meal a day. After serving his guests, which he always insists on doing, he gulps down dish after dish, a volume altogether that would satisfy a boa constrictor.

LOUISVILLE, CINNATTI AND CHARLSTON RAIL ROAD.

KNOXVILLE, November 16.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the Central Commission in our paper of to day, that the 40,000 shares necessary to secure the charter, have been subscribed, and the stockholders are requested to convene at this place, either in person or by proxy, on the 9th of January, to elect a directotory. We understand the Commission have transmitted the amount subscribed, to Gov. Cannon, for the purpose of obtaining his subscription on behalf of the State—and we are happy to learn that the Governor will promptly subscribe for one third of the estimated cost of constructing the road within the limits of this State—this third will probably be about a million of dollars, and when added to the amount already subscribed, secures more than five millions to the capital stock. We saw a letter a few days ago from a highly respectable gentleman in Kentucky, stating that two millions more might be confidently expected from that State. North Carolina we have no doubt, will also constitute a portion of her surplus, and South Carolina whose zeal and liberality never permit any thing to fall which she undertakes, will still make nobler efforts, if it be necessary to complete the work.

The following comprises a nearly accurate list of the subscriptions to stock so far as we have been able to gather it from the reports of the Central Commission, and from other sources. ☞ We most earnestly request all those who were appointed to open books for subscription throughout the several States, to report the state of their books officially, to the Central Commission at this place, without delay—detailing the names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed by each, as without this the Commission will not be able to make up their stock book.

A List of Stock taken in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, as far as heard from before opening the Books by the Central Commission.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Charleston, 15,000 shares; at Laurens Dist. 1,270 at Neberry 1,375; at Columbia 4,503; at Union 1,112; at Fairfield 1,902; at Chester 781; Pendleton, 704; at Abbeyville, 550; at Yorkville, 500; at Greenville, 436; Spartanburg 407; at Sumterville, 390; Stateburg 365; Barnwell, 332; at Beaufort Dist. 388; at Orangeburg 315; at Georgetown, 138; at Pickens, 2; Anderson C. H., at Lexington, 126; at Edgefield, 54½; at Camden, 251; at Walteboro' 53; at Cheraw, 218; Bennetsville, (in Marlboro' Dist.) 80. Total, 31,336½ shares.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At Burnsville, 9; Ashville, 411; at Haywood county, 63; at Rutherford 370; at Lincoln, 173. Total, 1,026.

IN TENNESSEE.

At Knoxville, 2,538; Carter ct'y., 75; at Hawkins ct'y. 65; at Dandridge, in Jefferson c'ty. 44; ta Russelville do. 20; at New Market, do 32; at Greenville, 185; at Jonesborough 122; at Blountsville 80; at Athens, McMinn co. 162; at Anderson co., (reported) 80; Blount co., (reported) 65; at Roan co., 43; New Port 93. Total, 3,454.

IN KENTUCKY.

At Lexington, 21; Corporation of Lexington, 1,000; at Covington 602; at Pulaski 55; at Whitley, 43; at New Port, (reported) 150; at Cincinnati, Ohio, (reported,) 122. Total 37,909½ shares.

A considerable number of shares taken since the Central Commission have opened books—*CHARTER SAVED.—Knoxville Register.*

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC—ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CHILI

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

The fast-sailing brig Argus, Captain Codman, arrived at this port last night, in only 72 days from Valparaiso. The Exchange Reading Rooms have received papers to the 31st of August inclusive, from which we gather the following statement of an attempted Revolution of Chili.

Information was received at Valparaiso by the Chili Government, from their Minister at Peru, that Ex-General Freise, formerly President of Chili, was fitting out an expedition at Callao, (consisting of the ship Montenquado, and man-of-war brig Gen. Orbegoso, chartered from the Peru Government,) for the Island of Chiloe, in the south part of Chili, to effect a revolution in that quarter against the existing Government of Chili, and sailed from Callao 7th July. His force consisted of about fourteen guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both. The men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels, and his officers were disaffected and banished Chilians. Freise's intention being to touch at the island of Juan Fernandez, and there release and take into his service the convicts placed there by the Chili Government; but on their passage up the crew of the ship Montenquada rose on their officers, and confined them in irons to the deck, and brought the ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August, and gave her up, with the officers on board, to the Chili Government.

This information caused a great deal of alarm at Valparaiso and St. Jago: all business was at an end, and a revolution expected by many. The Chilian Government took very strong and energetic measures to counteract Freise. Troops were immediately despatched south.

The Achilles man-of-war brig, and ship Montenquada, and schooner Colobolo, were fitted out, and in a short time armed and manned under the Chilian flag, and sailed supposed bound to Chiloe, in search of Freise's other vessel, the Gen. Orbegoso, he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms, and money to effect his object.

An embargo was laid on all the ports in the north of Chili on the 30th July, and lasted until the 20th August at Valparaiso, but was still kept on at the other ports. Gun-boats were fitted up for the protection of Valparaiso harbor, and martial law proclaimed. On the 29th August information reached Valparaiso by the barque George and Henry, Captain Smith, of Baltimore, from Conception, which vessel had been released from the embargo to bring the news down that General Freise had made good his landing at the island of Chiloe, without much difficulty, and that the troops and inhabitants had joined his flag. No other information respecting Freise had transpired previous to the 1st of September, when the Argyle sailed, but it was generally thought that he would soon be put down and tranquility restored, as the present Government were very energetic and decided in their movements, and as a greater part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in the support of the Government.

Business had begun to resume its usual activity after the embargo was raised, and tranquility was restored at Valparaiso. It was generally believed in Valparaiso, and also by the Chili Government, that the Government of Peru had secretly assisted Freise in this expedition against Chili, and it was thought by many that there would be a war between Chili and Peru. A great many vessels were detained at Valparaiso during the embargo.—*Patriot.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Having published in our last paper the two first days' proceedings of the Legislature, with the exception of the list of *Yeas* and *Nays* in erch House on the election of Speaker, we now subjoin below the vote on that question:

In the Senate, those who voted for Mr. Waddle (W) were, Messrs. Albright, Barnet, Burney, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Myers, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Polk, Redding, Spruill, Taylor, Williams—24

Those who voted for Mr. Mosely, (V. B.) were Messrs. Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper, Cooper, Dobson, Exum, Edwards, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, M'Cormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Saunders, Whitaker—22.

In the House of Commons, those who voted for Mr. Haywood, (V. B.) were, Messrs. Nye, *Smallwood*, (W) J. F. Lee, Speller, Marshall, L. A. Gwyn, W. A. Lea, Cotten, Hartley, Neale, Hollingsworth, D. Jordan, A. Perkins, Daniel, George, Howerton, Martin, Stallings, Hooker, Simpson, Smith, Tomlinson, K. Whitly, Davis, Hoke, Cansler, Kenan, Holland, Ward, J. W. Guinn, Roebuck, Hutchison, Caldwell, Dunn, M'Neill, Blount, Walker, Henry, Averitt, Stockard, Chambers, Williamson, Moye, Spiers, Watson, Tuton, Irion, Braswell, J. W. Lane, Sloan, Critz, Roberts, Calloway, Hawkins, Coor, R. Whitly, Byrd, Rand, Courts, Judkins—60.

Those who voted for Mr. Graham, (W.) were, Messrs. M'Rae, Gillespie, Clayton, Erwin, J. H. Perkins, E. P. Miller, W. S. Harris, Pritchard, M'Clenahan, Guthrie, Hoskins, Maultsby, Brummell, Pinkston, Gilliam, Jefferson, Covington, Horton, Grady, Hill, Eaton, Flemming, Lindsay, Adams, J. Matthews, Gee, Moore, Rayner, Farrar, J. A. King, Lowdermilk, Howard, W. Harris, Bedford, Davenport, Petty, Satterthwaite, Patton, E. Jordan, Gary, Faison, N. J. King, Bass, Cox, W. B. Lane, M'Alister, Thomas, Clement, Fisher, Crawford, Miller, C. Matthews, Gales—53.

Wednesday, November 20, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Carson presented the following Resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the State of North Carolina to accept such portion of the Surplus Revenue of the Federal Government, as may, on division, fall to her share, according to an Act of Congress passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposites of the Public Money."

Resolved, That a Joint Select Committee of Five on the part of each House, be appointed to draft a Bill for the acceptance of our proportion of said Surplus Revenue, and for its safe keeping when paid over to the State.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject, and all accompanying papers, be referred to said Committee.

Mr. Gudger presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to appoint a Joint Select Committee of Five on the part of each House, to take under consideration the subject of the Cherokee Lands; and that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to this subject, together with all the accompanying papers, be referred to said Committee.

Read and adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Joshua G. Swift, the member representing the county of Washington, and J. T. Granberry, from Perquimons, appeared and were qualified.

The House proceeded to vote for one Engrossing Clerk, and James J. Thomas was elected.

Received from His Excellency, Governor Spaight, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Haywood, the following

MESSAGE:

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

GENTLEMEN:—In meeting you, it is a subject of gratulation to state, that though the productions of the soil have not been so abundant as in former years, yet the increased value of the fruits of Agriculture afford such ample remuneration to labor, as to give unexampled prosperity to the country, and to stimulate the enterprize of our citizens. To you, the first Legislature convened under the amended Constitution, the expression of satisfaction at the termination of the agitating question, which has heretofore disturbed our councils and made us a divided people, is both just and proper. It is hoped that, with the adjustment of the question of the ratio of representation, all the differences, antipathies, and dislikes, if not hatred, arising from its agitation, will terminate. It would, perhaps, be too sanguine in us to expect that in a short space of time, the feeling which years had produced, would show a want of knowledge of the human passions, to entertain the expectation, that hatred or dislike could immediately be succeeded by love and affection. Years may roll round, and it may be that this generation will have to pass away, before those differences and feelings will be as things that have been—belonging not to the present, but the past history of the State. Though it is expected you will reflect the feelings of your constituents, yet by your example and conduct you can act upon them. To you therefore is directed the attention of the citizens of the State; and upon you, in a considerable degree, depends whether the hopes of the Patriot be gratified, or his fears realized.

In making this, my first communication to you, I must call your attention, as of primary importance, to our Judicary System. That it has defects, no one can deny. Some, if not all, of the Circuits are too large, requiring great mental and bodily labor in the Judges holding the Courts, and allowing too little time to do the business before these tribunals. The convenience of the people and a regard to justice, require that some alterations should be made—whether a new arrangement of those now existing, or the establishment of one or more additional Circuits would remedy the evil, is for to you to determine. As referring to this subject, I transmit herewith the memorial of a Committee of the members of the Bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit (marked A.) addressed to the Legislature. The memorial was sent to me with a request that I would lay it before you.

In the execution of the criminal laws, especially in reference to the highest crimes, the delay generally is such as almost to destroy some of the effects intended by their enforcement. So great a length of time elapses between the commission of the crime, even if the party be immediately apprehended, and the punishment, that the abhorence first felt at its commission, is lost in commiseration of the sufferings, real or supposed, of the criminal. Pity for the offender lessens the enormity of the ofience, and palliates the guilt of the individual—the law is looked upon as harsh and severe, and the person, undergoing its sentence, is considered the victim of its severity and not a proper sacrifice for the good of society. Thus, at the same time, is diminished respect for the law, and aversion to crime. Delay renders punishment uncertain, affording more chances in escaping the penalty of law. The punishment ought to be speedy and certain in proportion to the offence, giving the accused proper time and means for his defence. Its object is not to correct the offender, or cut him off as a bad member of the community, but in almost every instance, to deter others from the commission of crime.—The more speedy and certain, therefore, the greater will be the effect produced. These remarks are made to direct more particularly your attention to what I consider a growing evil, that you may, if you take the same view of the subject, which is presented to me, apply the proper remedy.

In conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution, the General Assembly in 1825, passed the act creating the Literary Fund, and providing for its acumulation That fund now consists of 1942 shares of the Capital Stock of the bank of the State of North Carolina, 50 shares of that of the Bank of Cape Fear, 141 shares Bank of Newbern, and 283 shares in the State Bank of North Carolina. The par value of the two first descriptions of Stock would be $199,200, but as both of these Stocks are above par, selling at premium, the first at a high one, their value may be fairly estimated at the sum of $39,000 more, $238,200, which, with the Cash on hand, amounting to $3,845,09. The value of the latter Stocks cannot be properly estimated, it depending upon what claims may still exist against those institutions.—The advantages of Education, and the benefits resulting from its general diffusion among the people, it would be unnecessary for me to press upon the consideration of an enlightened Legislature. It is for you to determine, whether in order to obtain the objects intended by the creation of the fund, at as early a period as practicable, without encroaching upon the principal, you will provide for its increase by the appropriation of other means.—These suggestions are made that the matter may receive your mature deliberation, and the people experience those great benefits, at an early day which the wisdom of our fathers ordained they should enjoy.

The fund for Internal Improvement amounts to $37,41789, cash on hand, besides out standing bonds and dividends on Bank Stock heretofore appropriated to that object, which will be increased by the proceeds of the late sale of the Cherokee Lands, surveyed and not sold at former sales. The amount of the sales will be communicated to you as soon as the report of the Commissioner is received. The fund is now too small to be applied to any work of magnitude If it should be the intention of the Legislature to engage the State in any work of importance, it will become necessary to provide for its increase. If it should be your determination to engage the State in a system of Internal Improvement, I would recommend that the operations should be commenced at such points and in such manner as to render available and useful, whatever work should be done; not like former expenditures from the fund, a very large portion of which was so expended as to be neither beneficial to the community nor any part of it. In making this remark, I do not mean to pass a sentence of universal condemnation, for I believe many useful roads, if not other works, have been constructed although a very great portion of the money has been most unprofitably spent.

At the Treasury Department, during the last fiscal year, there has been received from all sources, the sum of $388,416,24, viz: from the loan effected under the provisions of an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, $100,000, from taxes $71,382,85 and from Bank dividends, &c. $115,033 59. The disbursements for the same period including the payments of Bank Stock, amounted to $389,085,62; making a deficiency of $2,670,38. For several years the disbursements have been more than the receipts. This has arisen, to unnecessary indulgence in the want of a correct valuation of lands in the State. The present mode of valuation, operates most unequally, the conscientious paying their full quota, if not more, while the less scrupulous evade the payment of their just proportion of the tax. That part of the revenue system relating to the assessment of lands requires amendment, and I recommend it to your consideration. By a proper assessment, it is probable, at the present rate of tax, the revenue from that source would be increased at least fifty per centum. It is the duty of the Legislature, in imposing any tax upon the people, to cause its operation to be just and equitable on all.

The Act of 1827, regulating the Treasury Department of this State, needs some modification. The penalty of the bond required by the act, is so great as almost to prevent any person from becoming Public Treasurer, unless possessed of wealth himself, or having friends and connexions very wealthy. The object of the great penalty is, no doubt, to secure the funds of the State. It is submetted, that a diminution in the amount of the penalty of the bond, could be made without jeopardizing the interest of the State. New guards might be placed around the Treasury. The time required by the Act (fifteen days) for the person elected to give bond, is too short. Any casualty might prevent its being done within the time; and the individual without any fault, incur the forfaiture prescribed by act, and the public be put to considerable inconvenience. By increasing the time or allowing some discretion in the persons authorised to receive the bond, to judge of the sufficiency of the excuse, for the delay, the inconvenience might be obviated. I would recommend the first measure, because in my opinion, as little discretion should be given to public functionaries, as is compatible with the interest of the State.

The condition of the Militia of the State, earnestly demands the attention of the Legislature. Upon that force, in case of invasion or insurrection, will, in a great measure, depend the welfare and safety of the State.—Without discipline and proper organization, what would be expected from it in the hour of peril! A thorough reform of the system is required. Under the provisions of the Constitution, until lately amended, the appointment of all General and Field Officers belonged to the assembly. By the amendment, the power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers, is given to the Legislature. It becomes necessary to carry into execution that amendment—that you should legislate upon the subject. Your speedy action may be required. By an act of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to accept Volunteers, who may offer their services; and it is provided that the Officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories to which the companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments &c. respectively belong. If a call should be made upon the State for Volunteers, there is no provision by which the Officers could be appointed.

Since the close of the last session of the General Assembly, a Treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians, by which, their title to the the territory now in their occupancy, has been extinguished; a part of which teritory, is the domain and property of this State. A copy of the Treaty, (marked B.) accompanies this communication.

The Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed an Act, entitled "an Act to regulate the deposites of the Public money," which was approved by the President of the United States shall be deposited with the States. Congress certainly possesses the power to provide for the safe keeping of the public money; and as the language and the title of the Act only provide for such purpose it is constitutional. But if it is the intention of the Act, as it is avowed to be, by some of those most active in procuring its enactment, to distribute gratuitously the money, it would be unconstitutional, there being no power given to Congress, to make donations of the funds of the Federal Government; or otherwise to dispose of them, than to carry into execution some other power granted. It would be uncharitable in us to suppose that Congress, under the pretence of excuting a Constitutional power, intended a direct violation of the instrument to which it owes its existence. We must therefore, consider the Act as being what it purports to be. The 13th Section of the Act requires the Secretary of the Treasury Department, at the times therein mentioned, to deposite ith the States, the money of the Federal Government, the faith of the State being pledged for its return. The General Assembly will have to determine whether the deposite will be received; and if received, appoint some person to receive it, and provide for its safe-keeping. If you receive it, it would be your duty, in order to perform what integrity and prudence require, to make such disposition of it, as would enable the State to return. The investment of the money, upon unquestionable security, would not only provide for its safety and return when demanded, but would enable the State to use the interest accruing from it, either for the purpose of diffusing Education among the people, or to some other object. A copy of the act (marked C.) is sent herewith.

The act of Congress of 1833, the result of a compromise between Nullification and a Protecting Tariff has produced a state of things heretofore unknown in the annals of Government—so much revenue that government cannot dispose of it, embarrassing both it and the people. The proper remedy is to reduce the Tariff to the wants of the Government; this will prevent a recurrence of the evil.—Let it not be said it is a compromise, and ought not to be touched. Did the people authorise the compromise? It is but an act of Congress, which like all others, can be altered or repealed by the legislative power. When it exacts from the people more than is required for the expenses of the Government shall it not be altered? Shall it still remain, to take from the earnings of their labor, to heap up a treasure hereafter to be squandered and thrown away or used to corrupt them? Or shall it be so modified by their representatives, as to adapt it to the legitimate expenses of the Government? The latter is the Republican doctrine, and held as an axiom in every community where the interest of the people is consulted.

Under an act of the last session, being apprized of the death of one of the members of the Senate, I issued writs of election. Not because I was satisfied that the law was valid, but knowing there was a tribunal before whom the question might be settled I preferred acting, and leaving to that tribunal its decision

Before the Constitution was amended, the only mode of supplying vacanies, in either house, was by writs of election issued by the direction of the House. A recent amendment to the Constitution declares that writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to fill vacancies occurring before the meeting of the General Assembly. By the ordinance providing for the ratification of the amendments, it is declared that they shall if ratified take effect and be in force from and after the first of January 1836. The Legislature that passed the act adjourned in December last, before the amendment had taken effect, and while the House was the only authority to order writs of election.

The Agent, authorized to settle the claims of the State against the United States, for expenditures during the last war with Great Britain, having reported that the claims could not be settled without an act of Congress, I requested our Senators and Representatives to bring the subject before that body. It has been submitted to its consideration, but no decision has as yet been obtained. I have according to the instructions of the General Assembly, sent the reports as directed by the Resolutions, and I have received from Massachusetts three copies of the Revised Statutes of that State, and from Kentucky copies of Dana's Reports in two volumes, and Ritt's Digest of that State, two volumes.

The Dredging Machine has been sold under the authority of the Resolution passed at the last session, and the nett amount, eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents, after payment of claims, presented to me, was placed in the Treasury. The accounts of sale, and claims and expenses, are herewith submitted, marked D.

I herewith send communications received from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, New York, Alabama, Maine, Massechusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, Mississippi and Ohio, on the subject of Incendiary publications, Abolition, Slavery, &c., in file marked E. I also send resolutions of the Legislatures of the following States, viz: Maine and Ohio, relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, (marked F.) New Jersey, approving the President's course towards France, (marked G.) Pennsylvania relative to the Public Lands, (marked H.) Georgia and Indiana, relative to the Cincinnati Rail Road, (marked I.)

Since the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, I have received the resignation of Wm. J. Alexander, Esq., a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, and Louis D. Henry, Esq., a member of the Council of State. The resignations accompany this communication.

File marked K. contains the resignation of Justices of the Peace, and Militia officers.

From the State of Vermont, I have received a Map of that State, which though sent some time since, only reached the Executive Office during the last Summer. I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States one set of Public Documents, for the Executive office, one set for the University, and two sets for the Legislature, on whom rest the disposal of them.

The proceeding had under the act authorizing the loan, and the resolution authoring the sale of the Cherkee lands, surveyed and unsold, will be hereafter made in separate communications; and such other matter, as it may be required to place before the General Assembly, shall be communicated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

Executive Department, Nov. 23rd, 1836

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported Rules of Order for the Government of the House.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Rayner, Moye, Henry, Thomas, Braswell, Ward, J. F. Lee, Coor, Maclin, Stockard, Cotten, Jefferson, Campbell.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Stallings, Smallwood, Kenan, D. Jordan, C. H. Matthews, Dunn, J. Matthews, Marshall, Howerton, N. J. King, Brummell, Erwin, Courts.

Education.—Messrs. Hoskins, George, Gillespie, Tuton, L. A. Gwyn, W. S. Harris, Faison, Neale, G. Irion, Graham, Crawford, Patton, Horton.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Perkins, Spiers, Sloan, V. Harris, W. A. Lea, Holland, Gee, Davis, Flemming, Rand, Guthrie, Byrd, Nye.

Internal Improvement. Messrs. Granberry, Farrow, Hill, McRea, Lindsay, Cansler, Gary, Howard, Blount, Gales, Fisher, J. W. Guinn, Petty.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Pritchard, Satterthaite, Averitt, McNeill, Simpson, Caldwell, Roebuck, Hartley, Hawkins, Williamson, W. B. Lane, Smith, Londermilk.

On Motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, of Five from each House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the passage of laws regulating the appointment of Militia Officers, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of four, on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the administration of Justice, and particularly in the Sixth Judicial District, with a proposition to print the Memorial and papers referred to by the Governor in relation to the said Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing that a Joint Select Committee of Five on the part of each House, be raised, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina under the late act of Congress entitled the "Deposit Bill," shall be referred with instructions to report a bill accepting the same and providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested.

On motion of Mr Williamson,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Abolition and Incendiary Publications to a Joint Select Committee of Five members on the part of each House.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Guinn,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of Five on the part of each House, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the arrangements in the Hall for the accommodation of this House, and ascertain if the same cannot be altered, so as to make the Hall more convenient for the purposes of Legislation.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Samuel F. Patterson, Public Treasurer, transmitting the Annual Report on the state of the Treasury. On motion of Mr. Clayton, ordered that it be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the same. [AN ABSTRACT of this Report will be given in our next.—ED. CAR.]

Thursday, November 24, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, which were read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Edwards presented the following Resolutions:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the power to tax, is a *trust* created for the benefit of the people, and limited by the necessities of Government, and to call from the people in the shape of taxes or duties, more money than is demanded by the wants of the Government economically administered, is a breach of that trust.

Resolved, That the accumulation in the Treasury of the United States, of a large surplus Revnue, is unwise, subversive of the principles of free Government, dangerous to public liberty, and ought to be avoided.

Resolved, That the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be repuested to use their endeavors to effect such a modification of the existing Tariff of duties as will bring down the Revenue from imports to the wants of Government, economically administered, having due regard to all the great interest of the country.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Carson, on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, were taken up for consideration. Mr. Edwards moved the following substitute therefor, which was accepted by the mover, and then adopted.

Resolved, That a Message may be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of Five from each House, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of accepting that portion of the Surplus Revenue, which may be allotted to North Carolina, under an Act of Congress passed at the late Session, entitled an act to regulate the Public Deposites, and of suggesting some plan for the safe keeping of said portion of the Surplus Revenue.

The Speaker announced to the Senate, the following Committees.:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Montgomery, Hussey, Gudger, Moye, Myers, Cooper of Martin, Bryan of Craven.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Joyner, Jones, Albright, Dobson, Bryan of Carteret, Saunders, Reinhardt.

Judiciary Committee.—Messrs. Bryan of Carteret, Morehead, Moseley, Carson, Edwards, Kelly, Hargrave.

On Finance.—Messrs. Polk, Marsteller, Hawkins, Williams, Mebane, Dockery, Moody

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mosely, Moore, Taylor, Davidson, Kerr, Spruill, Fox.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Morehead, Burney, Hall, Reid, Barnett, Melchor, Houlder.

On Claims.—Messrs. Kelly, Baker, Redding, McCormick, Whitaker, Lindsay, Cowper.

Friday, November 25, 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill presented the petition of a number of the citizens of Tyrrell county, praying that Ebenezer Pettigrew be authorized to erect a Bridge across Scuppernong River. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, that portion of the Executive Message, relating to the Judiciary, was referred to the Committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, that portion of it, relating to Internal Improvement, was referred to the Committee on that subject; and

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, that portion of it, referring to Military Officers, &c. was referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and the Deposit Aact were ordered to be printed, together with any communications which may have been received from the Treasury Department of the United States by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, that part of the Governor's Message, relating to the Literary Fund, was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hall, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject, reported joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, which were read and concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on the subject of the Public Buildings and the re-building of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. M'Rae, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Internal Improvement, was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee, to inquire whether this State ought to receive our share of the Surplus Revenue, and, if so, in what manner it should be disposed of. The Message having been read,

Mr. Jordan moved that it lie on the table. He said, this House had already passed a Resolution, *nem. con.* to accept the same, and had sent it to the Senate for concurrence, and it would therefore be inconsistent to adopt this Resolution to inquire into the expediency of accepting of it. The Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee yesterday appointed, made a report, suggesting certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Commons, whereby the comfort and convenience of the Members will be promoted. The report was concurred in, and the alterations have been made.

Saturday, November 26, 1836.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Moore, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the validity of issuing Writs of Election, under the Act of the last Session, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Polk was added to the Military Committee. The House being informed thereof, Mr. Maclin, of Franklin, on motion of Mr. Hawkins, was also added.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the Resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator in Congress, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons.

A number of resignations from Justices of the Peace were read and accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, adopted by the Senate; and sent to this House for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Hoke, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the Rules.

Several slight amendments were made to the Rules, on motion of Mr. Haywood.

To the 17th Rule, which prescribes the manner of conducting Elections on joint ballot, Mr. Haywood proposed an amendment, the object of which was to provide that, when the two Houses shall have agreed upon a certain day to go into the election of any Officer, upon the arrival of the period designated, that the two Houses should convene *together* in the Hall of the House of Commons, and proceed to said Election.

This motion gave rise to an animated debate of some length, in which it was advocated by the mover, and resisted by Messrs. Graham and Fisher. It was urged by Mr. Haywood, that this mode would be found more simple in its details, and be attended with less loss of time, than that proposed by the Rule, as reported; while the other gentlemen contended, that such an arrangement would be found not only very inconvenient in practice, but was not authorized by the Constitution—that the two branches were distinct bodies, representing distinct interests, the Senate being based on taxation, and the House of Commons representing federal numbers—that if the motion prevailed, it would have the effect of destroying the check which, by the Constitution, is given to one branch over the other, and would, in fact, be an anomally in legislation.

Mr. Haywood subsequently withdrew this proposition to amend, but immediately moved to strike out the whole of the 17th Rule, and insert a substitute, the object for which is to compel the two Houses, whenever a particular day and hour is set apart to go into any Election, on the arrival of the designated period, to proceed at once to the business without debate. It was advocated by the mover, and opposed by the gentlemen before named, on the ground that if agreed to, stronger obligation would rest on the members to adhere to any agreement which they might make, than is already imposed, and was therefore, to say the least unnecessary. The motion however finally prevailed, and the Committee rose and reported the Rules, as ammended, to the House. On the question of agreeing to the Amendment proposed in Committee, the vote stood: Ayes 58—Noes 54. So it was carried, and the Senate notified thereof.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

From the Raleigh Register.

ATTENTION SHERIFFS!

The Amended Constitution of the State requires, that "the Returns of every Election for Governor shall be *sealed up and transmitted* to the Seat of Government by the returning Officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

Our notice has been drawn to this subject, from the circumstance of some very intelligent Sheriffs having sent on *Certificates of the number of votes* given for the several candidates for Governor, instead of the "Returns" themselves kept by the Poll-keepers. The Assembly is to compare the Polls and declare who is elected, and must of course, have the Poll or lists as they were returned from the different Precincts. The Sheriffs are not authorized *to declare the result* in the several Counties or give *any Cerificate* about it. They are "to seal up and transmit the Returns to the speaker of the Senate, &c." These Returns must be made, under heavy penalties, in time for the result to be made known, so that the Governor elect may qualify and enter on his duties *on the first of January next.*

It is hoped that the different Newspapers of the State will insert this notice, that the error, if general, may be corrected

From the Voice of Sumter.

Scene in the Vice President's House in Washington City, in 1837.

The door opens, enter a plain Sumter County Planter, who sees a *mulatto girl* lolling on a *sofa.*

Planter—Well *girl* where is your *master.*

Girl—*My master, my master*, why sure the man's crazy—Get out of the house sir—Get out of the house—or I'll have Pa called to give you a skinning.

Planter—You impertinent hussy: Is this the way Col. Johnson's *servants* treat *white people? I'm sorry I ever gave him my vote!*

Girl—I'll have you to know, sir, that I'm not Col. Johnson's *servant* but his *daughter, Miss Aquilonte Johnson, sir.*

Planter—You Col. Johnson's daughter,—you the daughter of the *second dignitary in the United States!* You who are blacker than many waiting maids that I know in Alabama. O! my country how art thou fallen! [The Planter turns indignantly round leaving the *fair Aquilonte* burning with anger and threatning to tell her Pa.]

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 3, 1836.

☞ In order to make room for the Governor's Message and the proceedings of the Legislature, we have omitted several articles editorial and selected, which will be given next week.

THE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We to-day give the first week's proceedings of our Legislature, and also the Annual Message of Governor Spaight. Of this latter document we shall postpone our remarks until our next, that our readers may first read and judge of it themselves. We will bearly remark however, that Gov. Spaight deserves some credit for his bravity, and that had he stopped when about halfway his Message, it would have done very well.—We shall especially take Gov. Spaight to task next week for his remarks on the question of the division of the surplus revenue, reduction of the Tariff, &c.

Nothing of interest has been done as yet in the Legislature.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We regret to learn, as we do by the last Raleigh Register that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, on Saturday last, resigned his unexpired time as Senator in Congress from this State. A new election will have to be held for a Senator from this till the 4th March next as well as from then for the next six years. We understand that the party have had much trouble in the wig-wam in deciding upon who should be run—Haywood, Hall, Judge Strange, Conner, and some others have been pressing their claims—but in Caucus the party have determined upon running Judge Strange, we learn. As to who the Whigs will run, we are altogether ignorant. We have seen it stated that the Hon. Lewis Williams is a Candidate, but we are inclined to think that such is not the case.

Let who will succeed Judge Mangum, we are confident the People of North Carolina will not be gainers by the exchange—pure, honest, open, energetic in the discharge of the duties of his post, and jealous of the People's rights, Mr. Mangum has proved an honor to his State—he has manfully stood up against the tide of corruption and Official patronage, and nobly fought the battles for liberty against power, when the most powerful in our land were faltering, and going over to the enemy; hence the deeper regret for his being forced to retire now—he is not beaten—for the friends of liberty in this free republic never can be beaten—Judge Mangum has been forced to retire in disgust from the scenes of infamous and lawless violence which threaten to overwhelm our country—upheld, on one side by a corrupt Administration, and on the other, by the ignorance and vice of the country.

THE RESULT.

North Carolina has gone for Van Buren, contrary to the expectations of the friends of liberty in every part of the Union—contrary to the anticipations of the corruptionists themselves. To indulge in idle complaints and self-soothing reasons of the apathy which occasioned our defeat is not manly, and it ill accords with our nature, and enters not at all into our intentions to give up in despair the cause of free, pure, and incorrupt administration of the laws. We have the *forms* of liberty remaining, and while these exist, we shall fight under them to recover the *substance.*—it is useful at times to review the past—to investigate the causes of failure, even after the consequences are inevitable.—it may serve us as a lesson for the future.

That the defeat of the Whigs was occasioned by apathy, by a neglect to go to the polls, is past all doubt. No honest man of the Van Buren party acquainted with the prevailing sentiment of the State, dare deny it. An examination of the votes given at the August and November Elections proves it. At the November Election, there was a falling off of about twelve thousand votes from the whole number polled in August, ten thousand of which were Whig votes. The Van Buren vote was only slightly diminished, scarcely two thousand. The fact is the Van Buren party used the utmost exertions and put forth their whole strength in both elections. In those counties which contained but a small number of Van Burenites, these were noted, and the slothful, and doubtful, were led by the collar to the ballot-box. The Whigs in great numbers neglected from various causes to vote at all. The consequence we have seen is that the State *has been given to Van Buren although he received a less number of Votes than Spaight received in his defeat.* As a proof so far as it goes that the apathy was mainly on the part of the Whigs, we make a statement respecting old Rowan and defy contradiction. Rowan gave 1131 for the White Electoral ticket and 108 for Van Buren's—a falling off of 511 from the vote for Dudley and of 9 only from the vote for Spaight. *The Van Burenites could not have polled 10 more votes had every man been brought to the ballot-box. There were a thousand more who would have voted for White had they voted at all.* A similar state of things existed in the neighboring counties, though perhaps not the same extent. *The Van Buren party consequently has triumphed, although mustering a less number of votes than they had, when in a* MINORITY *of more than five thousand.*

Whence this apathy on the part of the Whigs and this activity on that of the Van Burenites? Some honest Whigs were lulled into a false and fatal security by our success in August—others thought it vain to contend with an administration having *forty thousand offices* in its gift and *fifty millions of dollars* in its treasuries. Others still who possess a good deal of local influence, who are expected to take a hand in public matters, though wishing well in their minds to the White cause, were prevented from opposing the progress of corruption by a wicked fear of becoming conspicuous and offending those who select the recipients of the few crumbs forming the share of old North Carolina. The long arms of the Federal Patronage have palsied these men in their sordid embrace, no less effectually than they have transformed those tools who have *earned* the bread of their servility. The activity of the Van Buren party leaders is easily explained—it is their tenure of official favor—it is the service they are held to as the return for the offices which procure them their bread. Need we name a triumvirate of *Lawyers*—the *pimps* who have *procured* the Electoral vote of North Carolina for Van Buren's unholy purposes!

Another cause which has operated in some considerable degree to cause the defeat of the Whigs in our late contest against corruption, has been the not unfrequent raking open by some of the Union presses of the embers of their bitterness and hate to the State Rights principles and the individuals who have become prominent by their espousal and advocacy of those principles. While the State Rights party have merged all personal considerations in their hostility to the sordid spirit of Van Burenism, the Union Whig presses, with honorable exceptions, have been unable to abstain from occasional underthrusts at Nullification and Nullifiers—a course which has appeared to justify the assertion made by V. Buren presses, that the Whig party is composed of heterogeneous and discordant materials.

The same apathy which has palsied the whigs in North Carolina, has been fatal in some other States.—Van Buren has succeeded by a most lean majority in Pennsylvania—if at all; in Connecticut one of his strong holds only by a few hundred, &c.

This apathy which has permitted the success of Van Buren, so far from disheartning the Whigs, is when rightly considered our chief encouragement. Had the friends of purity of government made every exertion and after all the candidate of corruption had succeeded, then we might well give up the cause as hopeless. We might then soon expect to witness the last of liberty and the worst of servitude—the servants of the people carrying on their tyranny by means of the people's money, and without hope of redemption. But as our defeat has been caused by our own remissness, the remedy is in our hands. In our last Legislature, the corruptionists had a majority of some fifteen or twenty votes; by our efforts at the August election, we have reduced that majority to a tie on joint ballot. Had we bestirred ourselves equally in November, the old state would have stood forth completely disenthralled. Our success in the Presidential canvass would have decided a sufficient number of the wavering and power servers in our favor to have settled the State.

We shall on a future occasion endeavor to show that the strength of Van Buren consists in the corrupt use of the Federal patronage, and that the hope of our free institutions lies in its reduction to the legitimate purposes of Government.

☞ We invite the attention of the State Rights Party to notice how the Union Presses in the *County Court Lawyer interest* permit no opportunity of attacking Mr. Calhoun to escape unimproved.

GOOD NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

Gov. Veazy's energetic course has had a wonderful effect upon the Van Buren anarchists of Maryland.—Five of the infamous *nineteen* came in last week, and were qualified, and proceeded to the election of a Senate, as directed by the Constitution of their State. The consequence of their course has been that every Senator elect is a staunch opponent of the Caucus, office holding gang, who have seized upon our country and its offices.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

From an article in another column, from the Knoxville Register, it will be seen, that ALL THE STOCK in this gigantic work has been taken, and nothing now remains to retard its onward progress, unless it is, a want of union amongst its friends. An enterprize of such vast importance has never before been projected in this country, and we ardently hope, that all the States concerned in it, that have granted the Charter, will act out their part in good faith, and carry out a work that will form a monument of bright fame to its founders, and a source of incalculable profit to the whole South and West.

Now that the stock in this Enterprize is taken, public attention is directed to the question, who shall be put at the helm, to steer forward the work? With pleasure we have seen the name of Mr. Calhoun mentioned as a suitable person to be appointed as President of the Company—and we have also seen his name objected to by certain narrow minded scribblers, whose *little* SOULNESS is swallowed up by blind prejudice. We have too, seen the name of Col. A. Blanding of Columbia, S. C., mentioned in connection with the same appointment. Either of these gentlemen would give efficiency and dignity to the office.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

DIVISION OF ROWAN COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: Myself, and also, many others of your subscribers in the Forks of the Yadkin, (as also those of the Watchman,) who wish for a division of Rowan, feel anxious that you, as the channels through which the sentiments of the People of the county are reflected, should say something upon this subject in your columns. Pleasure, the members from this County to the Legislature are pledged to use their endeavors to promote such an object, but you also who reside in the County, and know the great burden and serious grievance under which the People of this section of the County labor at this time, should speak,—it doubtless would have some influence with those in our Legislature who are not acquainted with our situation.—Many of the members of our Legislature do not know that some of the citizens of the Forks of the Yadkin have to travel *twenty-five miles* and cross a river three-fourths of the year not to be foarded; and that very frequently the business of a whole Court is deranged in consequence of the River being impassible, even to ferrying—that that part of the county desiring to be erected into a new County, has the requisite population to constitute a County. It is, I feel no hesitation in saying, the desire of *forty-nine fiftieths* of the People of the Forks of the Yadkin that we should have a county—it is the sentiments also of at least *nine-tenths* of the People of the whole County.—Then is it not the duty of the Legislature to grant it!

A CITIZEN OF THE FORKS.

[Our friends in the Forks will probably excuse us for not heretofore taking up the subject of a division of this County, when we tell them that we have done so, not from any hostility to the measure, but purely from a desire not to meddle in our columns with a question of such local importance. We are aware that it is the almost unanimous wish of the People of the Forks of the Yadkin that that part of Rowan should be erected into a new County; and we are certain but few on this side of the River oppose the measure. We are also aware that the People of the Forks labor under many and serious inconveniences in transacting their County business, in attending courts, &c; It is a doctrine of the STATE RIGHTS PARTY—That when any Community of People feel themselves seriously aggrieved, and the grievance *can* be removed, it should always be done. But we doubt not that our members to the Legislature will present this subject to the attention of that body, in a full and clear manner, and that the People of the Forks will have justice done them by the erection of a new County.—ED. CAR.]

Health of the President.—The "Globe" of the 22nd ultimo, States that General Jackson was taken, a day or two previous, with a severe cough, which was succeeded by bleeding at the lungs. He was relieved by the application of the lancet and other remedies, but had a second attack, from which he was relieved in the same manner. The same paper of a later date, states that the President was on the mend, but extremely weak, and was considered by his physicians to be in no immediate danger.

THE ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville *Recorder*, of the 22d ultimo, clears up all doubt about Georgia's being redeemed from the yoke of Regencyism. That paper says:

"ELECTORAL ELECTION.

"The returns have been received except from Baker, Cass, Paulding, Union and Ware, which will but slightly modify the state of the polls now ascertained. *Judge Waite's majority is* TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO. Will there be found one who will say that this is not a *decisive* test of public opinion in Georgia?"

"CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

"In the same number of counties, Mr. Dawson's majority over Gen. Sanford *is two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five votes.*"

From what we can gather, having no returns before us of an official nature, we suppose Alabama and Louisiana have both gone for Van Buren. Illinois and Missouri have probably gone the same way, though a correspondent of the Washington Telegraph states that Illinois has gone for Harrison. Kentucky, Indiana, (not official) New-Jersey, (to our astonishment, as all had given her up to the party) have gone for Harrison; while Mississippi, from a private letter we received a few days since, has most certainly gone for White.

Thus it will be seen that Van Buren is certainly elected by the Colleges as President; but yet we have our consolation—Dick Johnson will not be elected by the People, and the choice of the Vice President will devolve upon the Senate,—Virginia and Alabama neither voted for Johnson as vice President, but for Judge Wm. Smith. Now, the question is, will the Senators from the States which have voted against Van Buren and Johnson, and against Johnson, but for Van Buren, vote for Johnson, or for some other better man? The constitution prohibits the selection of a President and Vice-President at the same time from the same State. Mr. Granger, will be thrown out as coming from the same State with Mr. Van Buren. The contest then will be between Mr. Tyler and Col. Johnson. God send our country a happy deliverance from the disgrace of Johnson's election.

☞ The town of Petersburg, Va., has been wrapped in gloom by the death of one of Virginia's most promising and valuable men—JOHN THOMPSON BROWN, Delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia, from the Town of Petersburg. Mr. Brown was young, but had already evinced in the Convention of Virginia, and in her legislature, talents of the highest order, and bid fair to rival the greatest of our Statesmen. His patriotism was ardent, and his principles of the old '98 Virginia School. Long will his death be lamented by the friends of equal rights in his native State. Mr. Brown died on the 23th ultimo, in Bedford county, the residence of his father.

A friend of ours being asked a few days since by a Van Burenite, what year of Independence this present is; replied, the *best I believe.*

☞ Although Mr. Van Buren is doubtless elected President, it was done by a MINORITY of the People.—He recieved the Electoral votes of Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania by a majority of the voters of those States—the balance being asleep.

The Alabama Legislature assembled on the 14th ultimo. A Van Buren speaker was elected in each House. Monday last was fixed upon for the election of a Senator in Congress, in place of the Hon. Gabriel Moore, who will doubtless be succeeded by Mr. McKinley, a Van Buren man.

From a late Charleston Mercury.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. *Amelia*, NORTON, arrived last evening, in two days from St. Augustine. By this arrival, we have received the St. Augustine *Herald* of Thursday last; from which we make the following extracts:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 17.

Army Movements.—The army moved from Fort Drane on the 11th inst., for the Withlacoochy.—Provisions are at that point in abundance, and a steamboat is on that river of so light a draft of water, that it is said she can go over rapids, and will be useful in conveying provisions to any point on the river that is free from abstructions. Several parties of Creeks have been out scouting in the neighborhood of Fort Drane, but they have not seen any thing of the enemy nor any signs. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Jessup. It is supposed that he is operating in the neighborhood of Tampa Bay, or Tease Creek. The above is all the intelligence that we have been able to collect in relation to the movements of the army. There is now but little fear of a failure for want of provisions. Harmony and good will prevail throughout the army. Horses have been provided to replace those which were abandoned, and a large quantity of provisions were conveyed on pack horses. A short time must elapse before we can learn any thing further of the progress of the army.

The United States armed Brig Porpoise, Capt Ramsey, went ashore on the point North Breaker of Brunswick Harbour, where she had been on a surveying expedition, on the morning of the 10th. Steamer Dolphin happened to pass along about an hour afterwards, and laid by her until the next rising of the tide, and at half past 6 in the evening took her off. The Porpoise has sustained no material injury, except the breaking of the lower pintles of her rudder.

We have seen a very complimentary card to Capt. Pennoyer, from his passengers, in relation to the above which he declines publishing.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Iredell county, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. John M. Erwin, Mr. SILAS McNEELY, to Miss MARTHA F. GRAY.——[*No room for 'verses' this week.*

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keith, Mr. D. L. McNAY, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of the late John Coachman.

In Wilkes county, on the 2nd ultimo, by the Rev. Jesse Adams, BENJAMIN O. H. MARTIN, (son of Col. James Martin) to Miss ELIZABETH MARTIN, daughter of Isaac Martin of Wilkes.

In Lincoln county, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. John Rooker, JENINGS R. REEVES, Esq., to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Anthony Tillman, Esq.

In Lincoln county, on the 23rd ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. MILES A. SANDERS to Miss MALINDA GOODSON.

New, Rich, and Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY,

JUST RECEIVED!!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter Knives
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Silver Spoons.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3, 1836. 6m

New Cheap Store.

DAVID FRALEY

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has entered into the Mercantile Business, in the house lately occupied by Samuel Lemly & Son, where he is now receiving an entire

NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Adapted to the season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cambets, Circassians, Merinos, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Ginghams, Fancy Prints,

Together with most other articles in the Dry Goods line. Also, an assortment of

Hard and Plated Ware, Cutlery and Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c. Likewise Tea, Coffee, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Paints, Drugs and Medicines.

Rendering his assortment as nearly complete as is usually found in retail houses.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of Produce bought at the highest market prices, in exchange for goods.

DAVID FRALEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1836 tf

FORTUNE'S HOME.

$10,000 For $4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

1ST CLASS FOR 1836.

To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System,

At Raleigh, N. C., December 25, 1836.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$10,000.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of 10,000 DOLLARS
1 Prize of 4,000 do.
1 Prize of 3,000 do.
1 Prize of 2,000 do.
5 Prize of 1,000 do.
10 Prizes of 500 do.
10 Prizes of 400 do.
10 Prizes of 300 do.
10 Prizes of 200 do.
50 Prizes of 100 do.
100 Prizes of 50 do.

Besides many of $50 $20, &c.

☞ **Amounting in all to $180,000.** ☜

Whole Tickets 4 dollars
Halves 2 dollars
Quarters 1 dollar.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS,

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at November Term of Rowan County Court, as Administrators on the Estate of the late Fielding Slater, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } Admrs.
BURTON CRAIGE, }

December 3, 1836. p6

Deferred Articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO THE OCTOBER NO. OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

Original Prose.—Sketches of the History and Present Condition of Tripoli, with some accounts of the Barbary States, No. XII. By Robert Greenhow; Classical Bibliography; Right of Instruction; The Learned Languages; Traits of a Summer Tourist; Martin Luther Incognito. By Professor James W. Alexander; Alfieri and Schiller. By Mrs. E. F. Ellet.

Original Poetry.—To my Wife. By Lindley Murry; Moses Pleading before Pharaoh; To Anna; Lines; Tributary Stanzas to a Young officer of the U. S. Navy Lost at Sea. By Henry Thompson; 'Tis the Last Day of Summer; Lines to a Wild Violet found in the woods of Alabama; Sacred Song; Lines written at the Grave of a Friend: Loan to the Messenger, No. V. To a Nameless One.

Editorial.—Critical Notices—The Swiss Heiress; Rozzel's Address; Wraxall's Memoirs; American Almanac; Cooper's Switzerland, Part II; Professor Dew's Address; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Dr. Haxall's Dissertation; Schloss Hainfeld; Peter Snook; Life of Richelieu; &c. Hall's Latin Grammar; Bland's Chancery Reports; Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte; Madrid in 1835.

An Internal Improvement meeting was held in Wilmington on the 1st inst., being Superior Court week.—A large number of citizens from the adjoining counties were present. The object of the meeting was to memorialize our Legislature in favor of the Virginia rule, of taking two-fifths of the stock in all Companies raised for the improvement of the State. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, all of whom urged this as the time to make a beginning. The vote being taken, was found to be unanimous in favor of the principle.—*Raleigh Register.*

ALLEDGED VIOLATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The following extract is from a London paper per Westminister:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th the American brig Banian, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail, and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, whom they suspected to be on board, and, notwithstanding that Captain Inglee assured them, on his word of honor, that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and, not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officer ordered the American captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, and abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna. Mr. Offley, the United States Consul, is a man who will do his duty, from which he would not flinch a hair's breadth, even were his consulate rattled about his ears.

Gen. Dodge's Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes.—Another purchase.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of Oct. 21, contains the following interesting information:

A correspondent in the Wisconsin Territory informs us, that a negotiation was held on the 23d ult. at Rock Island, between Gov. Dodge, and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes. The Governor, as superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, had authority to negotiate with those tribes, for the purchase of all their lands west of the Mississippi, and to propose to them to remove south of the Missouri.—Propositions to this effect were made to the Indians in council, to which they refused; they would consent to sell only a small reserve on the Iowa river, containing about 400 square miles. This Gov. Dodge purchased of them for the sum of $192,000, being at the rate of seventy-five cents per acre—a higher price than was ever before paid to the Indians for their lands.

Sixth Judicial Circuit.—In pursuance of previous notice, the Members of the Bar of the Sixth Judical District, in attendance at the Superior Court of Lincoln County, held a Meeting on the 9th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances under which the citizens and members of the Profession in that District labor, from the delay in the administration of justice, and the propriety of adopting some measures which may secure a remedy for the evil.

After discussing the subject at length, a Committee of three persons was appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Legislature, and transmit the same to the Governor, with a request that he should present the subject to the consideration of the Legislature.—*Carolina Gazette.*

Cotton Factories.—North Carolina is daily awaking more and more to her true interest. Several Cotton Factories have been erected within a few months past, and are now in progress.

A site was purchased in this neighborhood a few days ago, by a company already formed, for a new and extensive one; the advertisement of the Richmond Manufacturing Company will be found in this paper, and we learn that a gentleman was here a few days ago to contract for a water privilege in Chatham, for a Company with a capital of $100,000.

Mr Mallett's Factory in this town is and has been for several months, in successful operation.

Fayetteville Observer.

Fortunate Recovery.—Two letters, containing, one $10.000, and the other 11,000, were mailed at New Orleans on the 15th and 16th June last, addressed to J. E. Sheffield, Mobile. They arrived at Mobile on the 22nd ins—a little more than four months. The Mobile Mercantile says they were originally missent to New York, and remailed thence on the 1st of July, for Mobile. "The mail containing them probably travelled up West, and getting tired somewhere on the route, went into summer quarters."

A good idea.—The Maryland papers are discussing the propriety of indicting the recusant Electors in that State, as conspirators against the laws of the land, having been elected to perform a particular act, which they not only failed to do; but actually formed an illegal combination to overthrow the existing institution of the State—which is a penitentiary offence. They certainly deserve to be punished, and we are glad to see that so many of the Van Buren party are taking decided ground against them. Nothing but a party excitement could for a moment sustain them in their semi-treasonable course.

Nicholas Biddle blown up!—The Cincinnati Evening Post of the 6th instant, states that the steam boat Nicholas Biddle, on her way up from New Orleans, about five miles below Memphis was blown up, by which "accident," as the papers of course call it, only five persons were killed, about sixteen badly wounded, and ten or twelve who jumped overboard. This is an accident, forsooth, and we have had many of them; but try the engineers for manslaughter as they did in England, and they will hereafter be as rare as they are there.—*The Star.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I send you a parody on a squib little known in this country, which exhibits the true feeling of the people of Washington. Yours.

PARODIST.

The other day when it was said
That HARRISON was far ahead,
Oh then what said the City!
One part in *nine* then shook their head,
And drooping, sigh'd, and sighing said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

But on the morrow, when 'twas said,
'Twas little Van that was ahead,
Oh then what said the City!
The other *nine* parts shook their head,
And drooping, sigh'd and sighing said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.

The Genesee Farmer gives the following as the mean weights of different kinds of grain and pulse to the bushel:

Red Clover,	54
Wheat,	60
Indian Corn,	58
Rye,	56
Barley,	48
Peas,	43
Oats,	35

One of the rooms in the basement story of the Mariner's Church in Portland, Me., has been rented and is used as a grog shop. This is strange indeed; a house erected for the worship of God devoted in part to the worship of Bacchus.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

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2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

House and Lots

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling her HOUSE AND LOTS in the town of Salisbury. The property lies on main-street, North of the Court house, on the corner of the third square, and embraces two first rate Lots under good improvement, on which is a Dwellinghouse, Smokehouse, Stables, &c. and an excellent Garden. Being desirous of removing to the West, the undersigned will sell the above property on very moderate terms.—Terms, Cash. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to Mr. Samuel Reevs, who is authorized to make sale.

ELIZABETH FROHOCK.

September 3, 1836. —tf—

To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN," thankful to a generous Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising, Job Printing, and the sale of Blanks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Counties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by mail, will have them as promptly and correctly attended to as if they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks [July 9.

Blanks--Blanks!

A SUPPLY of the following BLANK is kept constantly on hand and for sale at This Office and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly when called for:

Marriage Licences;

Constables' Warrants; do. Executions; Casas, and Casa Bonds; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sherriff's Deeds.

Superior Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Juror Tickets; Letter of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Aministration Bonds; Venditioni Exponas; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Scire Facias against Execution; Injunctions to stay Proceedings; Guardian Bonds; Prosecution Bonds; constables' Bonds; Bastardy Bonds; Apprentice Indentures; Writs of Attachment; Writs of Ejectment; Entry Takers' Warrants, (for entering vacant land); Bail Bonds; Jury Presentments; Commissions to take Depositions, NOTES OF HAND, &c., with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.

NEW, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

Fall and Winter Goods.

WATSON & ELLIOTT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, and the public, that they are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and handsome

Stock of Goods,

suited to the Fall and Winter trade, bought on the most reasonable terms for cash, and all of a quality suited for the consumption of this section of the country. Their stock consists in part of the following leading articles, viz:

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Superfine and Fine CLOTHS, SILKS, and MERINOES, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c.,

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Queens-Ware, Groceries, Candies, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in Stores in this part of the country. They assure all who feel a desire to purchase bargains, that if they will give them a call, they shall not be disappointed, as they are determined to sell as low as any other merchants.

The subscribers would tender their most sincere thanks to the generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced business, and hope by punctuality, and keeping a choice stock of Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Country Produce of every description bought at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. WATSON & ELLIOTT.

November 5, 1836. t—f

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fevor, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S

VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S

Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,

OR

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE,

FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as frosh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

☞ **MONTAGUE'S BALM;** ☜

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

A Valuable Tract of Land

For Sale!

I NOW offer for sale my Tract of Land lying on the North Yadkin, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, containing about

426 ACRES.

There is a good TAN-YARD, and also a Dwelling House, with all the necessary buildings for a farmer—and all in good repair. This is a fine stand for a

Store-House, and House of Entertainment.

The situation is healthy—*Water good.* Any person who may wish to purchase this plantation would do well to examine the same, and in so doing inducements sufficient will be offered to prompt any one to purchase. Col. Caswell Harbin, of Mocksville, will act as my agent in the sale of the above property, who is authorised to give title upon the purchaser complying with the terms.

JAMES M'COMBS.

September 17, 1836. 3m

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style,—durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the November Term of Rowan County Court, as Administrators on the Estate of James Craige, dec'd., hereby request all persons having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay as no indulgence will be given.

ROBERT. N. CRAIGE, }
THOS. CRAIGE, } Adm'rs.

Rowan Co., November 27, 1836.

Five Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, MILUS AGNER, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet-making Business. He had on when he left my employ a mixed roundabout coat, corded cotton pantaloons, and a Seal skin Cap. He is about 17 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high.

All persons are forwarned not to employ or harbor said boy, as I am determined to enforce the Law against any person or persons who may do it.

The above reward but no thanks, will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Agner to me in Salisbury.

WARREN GREEN.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 19, 1836. —3w.—

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. t—f

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO OR THREE Boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the Tailoring Business in an establishment in this place if application be made soon. None others but boys of good moral character, and industrious habits need apply. Application can be made to the Editor of this paper.

Oct. 22, 1836. tf.

Wanted,

ONE or two good *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS*, who can come well recommended.—To such, constant employment and good wages will be given, by application to the subscribers at Mocksville. MERONEYS & BAILEY.

May 7, 1836. t—f

BLUM'S

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS

FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment, but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1836.

John Still, Jun'r. }
vs. } Attachment.
Eli Winecoff, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Eli Winecoff, is not an inhabitant of this State, where upon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House, in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in January next to plead, answer or demur otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso.*

Witness, Kash P. Harris, Clerk of said Court, at Concord, the 3rd Monday of October 1836, and the 61st year of Independence.

KASH P. HARRIS, C. C. C.

November 5th 1836.—Price adv. $7 50

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....November 24, 1836.

Bacon,	12½ a 13	Molasses,	30
Brandy, apple,	28 a 30	Nails,	10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	25 a	Pork,	4 00 a
Cotton, in seed,	a 2	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 13
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	15 a 16	salt,	1 00
Corn,	45 a 50	Tobacco,	6 a 12½
Feathers,	a 50	Tobacco,	8 a 12½
Flour,	7 00 a 8 00	Wheat, (bushel)	90 a 1 00
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....November 21

Bacon,	12 a 16	Lard,	11 a 12
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	45 a 50	Marlboro',	800 a 900
Beeswax,	25	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Butter,	25 a 30	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 16	salt,	1 00
Corn,	60 a 65	Shot,	1 50
Flaxseed,	120	Wheat,	110 a 120
Flour,	800 a 900	Whiskey,	27 a 30
Feathers,	40	Wool,	30 a 35

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) November 22, 1836.

Bacon,	17	Nails,	10
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	11 a 13
Coffee,	12½ a 16	loaf,	16 a 18
Cotton,	10½ a 11	do.	20 a 25
Corn,	50 a 75	Salt, per sack,	3 00
Flax-seed,	100 a 125	Shot,	1 50
Flour, country,	7 50 a 8 00	Sugar, Boiling,	10 a 11
do. northern,	9 a 10	Tobacco,	11 a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	37 a 40
Molasses,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw.

Checks on New-York,	par
For sums under	1 00
For sums of and over	1 per c.
Checks on Charleston, Columbia, and Fayetteville, for sums under	50 cts.
" " " of	1 per c.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... November 26, 1836.

Bacon,	12 a 16	Lard,	11 a 12
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87½	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	45 a 50	Marlboro',	800 a 900
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Nails,	10 a 12½
Butter,	25 a 30	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Coffee,	15 a 17	loaf,	17 a 18
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt,	1 00
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Tobacco,	10 a 12½
Flour,	1000 a 1100	Wheat,	110 a 120
		Whiskey,	40 a 45

CHARLESTON—Cotton, 12 a 13; Flour, 10 a 11;

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 33, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, JANUARY 16, 1836. | Number from beginning 815.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON,

HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 11th inst.

Terms of Admission as Follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. *Per Session (of five months)* $10 00
Contingent fund, ... 50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelps's Geology, Bartlett's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kaim's Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.
Per Session, ... $15 00
Contingent fund per Session, 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Oriental Painting, per course . . $5 00
Crayon and Bronze, do. . . . $5 00
Drawing and painting—water colors, per Session, ... $8 00
French, do. $10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties, do. $5 00

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE SCHOOL
will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's view of Female Education already before the public. The mode of instruction, now practised by the most eminently useful Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be obtained at $40 per session.

Music will be taught as soon as a competent Teacher can be obtained.

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836. —tf—

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!

TOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Western Head, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries.

Exactly kept in Wholesale establishments, which they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

OWNER'S CONCERN
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Passage Conveyance from Charleston to any other place, are informed that the undersigned has added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid **Barouche** and **Safety**, and **Additional Hacks**, either for Persons or the Baggage—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention by the time to start.

E. E. BOYD & Co.

January 9, 1836. —3t—

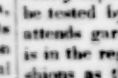
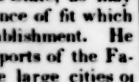
$5 REWARD.

A reasonable reward of $5 will be given for the recovery of a small sized sorrel mare, about 5 years old, last seen in the neighborhood of Mr. Thomas Fisher's, on the road leading from Salisbury to Statesville. Any person who will deliver her to the subscriber, or to the Editors of this paper, will be entitled to the above reward.

THOMAS FISHER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out special letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, will sell, at public Sale, at his late dwelling house, *on Monday, the 11th day of January next*, nearly all the personal property of said estate, (except the negroes,) consisting of


Horses; Cattle;
Hogs;


Four or five Hundred Bushels of Corn;
Three or four thousand pounds of
SEED COTTON;
Oats; Hay; Fodder;
Two WAGONS and Harness;
Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture;

And many other articles not herein mentioned.

Also, **TWO LIKELY NEGROE MEN** to be hired.

A reasonable credit will be given, and other particulars made known on the day of Sale.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Adm'r.
December 22, 1835. —ts—

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 10, 1835.—1y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front Street, and 460 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot, a large ware-house, smoke house, and a cotton-shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Jan. 4, 1836. —3p—

Ten-Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of December last, a bound girl by the name of PATSEY WINKLER. She had on when she left my house, a checked Frock and Callico Bonnet; and is about 16 years and six-months of age, five feet high and dark complected. All persons are forwarned against employing or harboring said girl, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons so doing.

WILLIAM STOUT.
Davidson Co., Jan. 9., 1836. —2p—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
LEXINGTON, N. C.,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1836.

A. John Adams, Miss Polly Adams.
B. Wiley Billings, Frederick Bulford, J. G. Brunely.
C. William Cox, Temples Cody.
D. James Dorset.
E. James Elerson.
H. Solomon Huffman, David Baynes, James Huse, George Hedrick, Reuben Howerton.
J. John Jarret, William L. Johnson.
K. John Keeler, Daniel Kepley.
L. Jacob Loman, Daniel Leonard, Hannah M. Lacy.
M. Alexander Miller, Edmund Macenzie, Reverend Thales McDonald, James McGuire, Philip Myres.
P. William Phillips.
R. Catherine Retlief.
S. Alfred Smith, Conrad Seechrist, George Scott, Sarah or William Scott.
W. Henry Walser, Jacob Wolfe, Claton Wright.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
January 9, 1836. —3t—

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835

WARANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE HERE.

EDUCATION.

From the Southern Literary Journal.

FEMALE EDUCATION.*

We have read this address, delivered before a literary society on a highly interesting subject, with much pleasure. It is a worthy tribute to female genius. The Hon. Mr. Berrien paid the orator the distinguished compliment of having acquitted himself in a "splendid manner," and upon the motion of that eminent statesman, *five thousand* copies of the Address were ordered to be printed—a proof of the high estimation in which the production was held by those whom we may suppose well qualified to judge of its merits;—an evidence, too, that the Georgians, who, in reference to such a subject, could act with so much liberality and enthusiasm are a gallant people, appreciating not only what is due to literary merit, but also to the varied and paramount claims to respectful consideration of the gentler sex.

The object of all education is well stated, and its distribution under two great heads is just and philosophical, and worthy of notice:

"The object of education is two-fold. In the first place—so to cultivate the principles of our nature, as to bring them to the greatest possible perfection,—and in the second place, to manage and control the impressions and associations of early life, in such a manner, as to secure them against the mischiefs of error, and the dangers of a false philosophy. If the principles of the mind, the affections of the heart, and the aspirations of the soul, be judiciously developed, controlled, and directed, one great object, in juvenile instruction, will be accomplished—and then, if habits of mental exertion are acquired, impressions of a moral nature are made, associations of a proper character are formed, and a taste for intellectual enjoyments has been cultivated and confirmed—the great business of human education, will be consummated. To accomplish objects of such great importance, it is necessary that the agent, by whose instrumentality this work is to be commenced and perfected, should have a correct knowledge of the principles of human nature, and of the laws which regulate their operations—a due conception of the capabilities of the mind, and of its sources of enjoyment."

Thus it appears that the important work of education does not depend wholly upon the teacher, but that the learner should be, in a great degree, his own instructer, and the process of education be a thorough course of self-instruction. It is, in a word, the partial application to children in a state of pupillage of the very maxims which, in a free country, we address to our fellow-citizens, such as "think for themselves;" "follow your own judgment;" "let the people alone;" &c.—maxims, which if judiciously followed out, according to circumstances, in the education of children, would make men and useful men of them much sooner, than teaching them to rely implicitly on the instructions of others. It is, in fact, the kind of education best adapted to the genius and institutions of a free people. We are accustomed, in our miserable systems, to herd it over children too long, and to force the mind by threats and castigation, when all that it requires for the highest progress is to be led gently and tenderly forward. We forget that children are thinking and reasoning creatures, and that in wit and wisdom, they often surpass their masters. We forget that the mind grows like the body, and that all which the faculties require for their health and increase, is wholesome and well prepared food. We forget that the chief object of education is, to teach the mind how to "go alone." We act as if we expected it always to go in leading-strings, and, like a good child, to do mamma's bidding. We curb and fret and enslave it by hard words and harder blows, and then wonder that it does not soar and shine like Newton's. We cripple, maim, and fetter it, and then are surprised that it does not move forward with a firm and proud step, and exult in its own liberty. The consequence is, that for all the purposes of knowledge and manly acquisition, children often remain children to the end of their lives, and never know what is meant by second childhood. It is true, that in some few instances, nature is stronger than education, and that when the child arrives at the long wished-for era, when it becomes a free being according to law, the native energies of the mind assert the mastery, and rise above the errors and follies of early instruction. But in nine examples out of ten, this is not the case. The old system exerts its despotic influence—the mind is manufactured into a mere tool, and the man never rises to the position for which God and his own powers designed him. And in the expected cases, who shall say that the moral and intellectual progress of the individual would not have been far greater if his mind had received a proper impulse and a just direction at the proper period, that is, at the beginning of the course!

We Americans of the present generation are verily guilty in reference to this matter, and our ill-contrived methods of developing, informing, and nurturing the minds of children, stand greatly in need of reconsideration and thorough reform—as much so, in fact, as do the rotten monarchies of Europe. The truth is, we begin wrong with our children from the very outset, and we go on ruinously in the work of their training (as we call it) to the end of the chapter. We teach them simply to mind what their *forbears* say, and to receive with deep reverence the opinions of their instructers. Well, so they should. Far be it from us to encourage a spirit of insubordination and misrule in children, or to intimate that a proper respect should not always be manifested by youth towards age—by ignorance towards superior wisdom. The lesson is a good one, but while we inculcate it strenuously, we are apt to pretermit one of no less, and probably of greater magnitude, which is, that children should learn to think for themselves, should form their own opinions, should grapple with the difficulties of science by the aid of their own powers, as soon as is possible in the nature of the case, should become their own masters, and, in a word, should regard liberty and power as their own noble birthright—not the liberty to think and act wrong, for man has no such liberty in any stage of his being, but the liberty to think and act right; in other words, the liberty to think and to act in conformity with the laws of Providence, which are the laws of the mind, and the power to do whatever is necessary in promotion of this high aim. We think we shall have to remodel our systems of moral and intellectual instruction in some such way, because the spirit of the age calls for it; and when it shall become an offence in a civilized country to force, drive, and mortify the mind—the free mind of a child by inflicting blows upon his body—an offence subjecting its perpetrator to the wholesome retribution of the law, then and not till then, we say, will the alteration be what it should be.

But what! it is said, this is a bold innovation! Does not Solomon say, "spare the rod and spoil the child?" and did not the great Dr. Johnson, who was not much less wise than the Hebrew monarch, affirm, that "no severity is too great which obstinacy renders necessary?" Will you banish corporeal punishment from the schools altogether? We reply, yes, in nearly, if not in all cases. We believe it can very seldom, or never, be employed to advantage, and that there are punishments, which if we must punish, are far better. True it would be an innovation upon the old system, but the old system is corrupt, and going fast to pieces, and must be supplanted by a new system. Good innovations are not dangerous, but only bad ones, and, if they were never ventured upon, the world could not go forward. It is no good reason because we got the little learning that we now have under the bodily fear of punishment, that we should bring up our children under the practical operation of such slavish maxims. Solomon was doubtless a very wise man for the times he lived in, but his rules of school discipline are no more applicable to the children who are now growing up, than is the Levitical law of the Jewish priesthood to the Protestant Christian ministry of the nineteenth century. And although the Leviathan of English literature was certainly a sage in most things, and thoroughly understood the king's English, yet it was a foolish idea of his, that a stubborn boy could be brought to his bearings by severe treatment. An obstinate temper must be dealt with in a very different way. It will yield much to persuasion, but nothing to brute force. We think it high time that birchen rods and fools caps should be banished from the schools altogether, and their place be supplied by reason and good usage. We may depend upon it, such a change would be found to be very consistent with the spirit of civilization, and the natural progress of the mind towards maturity. We know at least one city in our country—a city where education is certainly carried to a higher degree of perfection than in any other in the United States—we mean Boston, where the alteration has been introduced much to the satisfaction of both parents and pupils, and greatly to the advancement of the interests of science. If the body, for the sake of the soul's health, is to be duly exercised, and we do not deny it, the circulation of the blood will be much better promoted by the exercises of the gymnasium, than by the application of the rod to the back, or of the ferule to the fingers.

The principal business of the instructer is to operate, not upon the body, but the mind. The mind is susceptible of impressions. It greatly requires light, and being destitute of the aids which experience ministers, is utterly unable, at once, to strike out for itself a wise and safe course. It requires help, and happily, assistance is at hand. Minds brought together in collision will act upon each other. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. The instructer's mind will act upon the child's and the child's act upon the instructer's. But although the mind is thus susceptible, it is not like (what Locke says it is like) a piece of blank white paper, upon which you may make whatever impressions you please. It is more like the active moving machinery by which the paper is itself manufactured. It is a living, controlling power, endowed with surprising tendencies, and capable often even in the infant, who can scarcely lisp a syllable, of producing strange sensations. It should be guided and encouraged—this is the sole prerogative of the instructer—and after that is done, it should be left at liberty to pursue its own course. It should never be forgotten that the child's mind is his own mind, and not the property of his parents; and the parent should learn to respect it as such, and to watch over it with the deepest solicitude. The precept of the ancient should never, no never, for a moment, be out of his mind, or alien from his heart—*reverentia debetur puero—the highest respect is due to boys*, and we will add to girls also—at least so seems to think the author of this Address, and we have certainly no disposition to differ from him.

We beg pardon, however, of our readers, and more especially of Mr. Chandler and the ladies for this digression. We seem almost to have forgotten that his Address is mainly upon the subject of Female Education. Mr. Chandler first endeavors to establish the fact that women are endowed with high moral and intellectual powers—a very fair, sensible, and safe position, and admirably sustained by appeals to history—that part of it particularly which records the achievements of female genius. Having thus established the 'capabilities of the female mind,' he proceeds next to consider the importance of this branch of the subject in several aspects, first in 'reference to females themselves;' secondly, in reference to 'effects upon the feelings, pursuits, and happiness of the other sex;' thirdly, in respect to 'effects upon the hopes, character, and prospects of the rising generation;' fourthly, in its intimate bearing upon 'elegant and classical literature, its influence upon public opinion, and its connection with the prosperity and perpetuity of our Government.' All these topics are treated of judiciously, and at length, by the orator, who speaks out earnestly 'thoughts that breath' in 'words that burn.' It is true the style is sometimes florid and diffuse—faulty, very faulty characteristics in *printed* composition, but apparently intended for effect, and skilfully enough employed where the object is simply to make lively impressions upon the minds of persons composing a mixed assembly—the traits in a word, of an eloquence better fitted to be *spoken* than to be *read*. We make the following extract—a favorable specimen of the Address—which developes some singular facts in reference to this interesting subject:

"I will," says Mr. Chandler, "in the conclusion of my remarks, exhibit for your consideration a few *data*, that will show the *necessity* of adopting in our country, and particularly in our State, an enlightened and systematic course of Female Education. There are in the United States 2,000,000 of mothers—spread over its surface, mingling with its society, and rearing up the future defenders of our liberty, and supporters of our institutions—and of this number, what proportion is qualified to fashion and direct a mind, 'formed in the finest mould and wrought for immortality'? How may of them are now engaged, in giving their children the advantages of a preparatory education? How many in our State, where the light of education is not so generally diffused, are affording the young and inquisitive mind, the full and lasting benefits of inductive education? Had I the means of ascertaining with certainty the exact number, the bare statement of the fact would produce a revulsion of feeling through this enlightened assembly, and would force upon the mind of scepticism itself, a conviction of the necessity of attending to the intellectual improvement of the female sex.

"Again—There are in the United States, 5,000,000 of females, and in Georgia 145,000—and of this number, how many have contributed to the elegant literature of the day—the rich poetry of the age—the bewitching fictions that amuse—and the sober dissertations that instruct? A Sigourney and a Sedgwick have sent from their glowing minds, the bright scintillations of an 'ethereal fire;' and a few other gifted spirits have struck their harps of poesy, and sung its quiet tunes to the 'sleeping woods'—but we have looked in vain for that bright constellation of 'eternal stars,' which light the heavens of literature with their sparkling radiation, and attract the eyes of the world by their dazzling brillancy. We have seen a meteor flash its light, and pass in blazing glory through the world—but seldom has the [illegible] the female mind its glittering beams. Our country has produced but few distinguished females, who have presumed to dispute the dominion of authorship, with the aspiring minds of the other sex.—Why is this the case? Why have not the pages of our literature been enriched with the names of a Carter and a Smith, a More and a Barbauld, a Ducier and a D'Arblay, a De Stael and a Hemans, an Edgeworth and a Radcliffe? We have the materials in rich abundance. Diamonds lie buried in our intellectual mines. They shine through the rubbish and neglect of ages. Polish them by the hand of culture, and they will sparkle in the coronet of fame, and glitter in the crown of immortality.

"As a further illustration of the necessity of an enlightened system of female education, I would state that the number of females in the United States, between the ages of 15 and 20 years, may safely be estimated at 500,000, and in the state of Georgia at 15,000. They are in the bloom of youth, and the loveliness of beauty. They mingle in our society, contribute to our social enjoyment, and spread the witchery of their charms over the youthful feeling and matured reflection. And of this number—so captivating by their personal attractions, and winning by their native delicacy of sentiment—how many have had the privilege of conversing with the mighty dead of other days; of holding communion with the master-spirits of Grecian and Roman fame; of walking with Philosophy in its brilliant discoveries, or keeping pace with Science in its progressive improvement? How many of them have enjoyed the inestimable benefits of an enlightened education? Are they familiar with general and natural History—with natural and moral Philosophy—with Chemistry, Geometry, and pratical Mathematics—with Chronology, Belles-Letters, and Rhetoric? How many of them have never heard of Newton's Principia or Bacon's Organum? And how few of them understand the philosophy of the human mind and the laws of its operations—the science of Theology and the sublimity of its truths? These questions come home to our feelings and interests, and could satisfactory answers be obtained, they might awaken the public mind to the consideration of the most important subject, that has ever engaged its attention.

"Again—There are in the United States, at least 2,000,000 of females, under the age of 15 years—and in the State of Georgia, not less than 78,000. What proportion of this number, embracing the promise and beauty of the land, is reaping the fruits of instruction, or enjoying the pleasures of knowledge? Upon many of their minds, the first ray of science has never shot its sacred light—and the few who seek the consolations of intellectual instruction, repair to temples erected for other worshippers, and kneel before altars consecrated by a stranger's blessing. In our country, there are sixty-one colleges, containing extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, valuable cabinets of minerals, and libraries that embrace more than 200,000 volumes—and to the disgrace of the nation be it spoken, but one is dedicated to the cause of female education."

There has certainly been too much apathy manifested heretofore in reference to this matter.—Something ought to be done to improve, or entirely to remodel the present deficient systems of female education. We are glad to see the subject taken

*An Address on Female Education, delivered before the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Societies, on the day after Commencement in the University of Georgia. By Daniel Chandler, Esq., a member of the Phi Kappa Society. Printed by William A. Mercer, Washington, Ga. 1835.

up with so much spirit in our sister State, and hope that so fair an example may be generally followed and lead to the best results. There seems to us to be no reason why the education of women should be less perfect than that of the other sex. Admit that the spheres in which they respectively move, and the duties which it is the peculiar province of each to perform, are essentially different. Still it remains to be proved, that there is any good reason why it is not quite as requisite for the former as for the latter, that they should be well instructed, how they may best adorn their spheres, and how they may discharge their duties with the greatest ability and to the most advantage. They possess intellectual powers perhaps equal, and moral endowments decidedly superior, to those of the stronger sex. For what end were these faculties given to them by Providence? Let not the pride of man whisper, that the fairer and better part of the creation was sent here for his special amusement, or his mere convenience, and that whatever is lofty in thought, and ennobling in literature, and beautiful in moral and intellectual pursuits, is *his* exclusive privilege. No. It is not so. These faculties are to be used to some purpose, or they would never have been given. They are to be cultivated and improved by judicious means, or no responsibility would be attached to their possessors for the use of them.

When we say that the education of women should be *as perfect* as that of men, we do not mean that it should be the *same* as that of men. There are peculiarities in the genius and taste of women, as well as of men, which render their respective avocations and pursuits different; but, in either case, eligible and appropriate. Those duties which require the most exposure—those situations in life which have the rougher points most prominent—those engagements which place individuals most directly in contact with the public, and render it their business to combat the prejudices and confront the passions of the multitude—the cultivation of the soil—the structure of buildings—the navigation of the sea—the management of the difficult concerns of commerce and government,—these are a few, among many, of the appropriate duties of man; and, for the proper discharge of such, it is the province of education and early culture, to fit and prepare him. But to woman it peculiarly belongs, to preside, with grace and advantage, over the domestic and social relations—to give the mind its first impulse in the path of wisdom and virtue—to impart to the infant soul its earliest lessons of piety, as well as of worldly prudence—to give to society its principal attractions, and to life its greatest consolations and most animating hopes. It is her province to exercise, behind the scenes, a most serious influence over outward events, fashions, habits, manners, and existing institutions; an influence which is not less powerful, and not less felt, because it is unseen. It is her duty, and no less her pride, to awaken, in the breasts of men, a suitable taste for decorous and elevating amusements; to banish from the world whatever is gross, degrading, and inconsistent with the character of a rational being; and, with the secrecy and potent spell of an enchantress, to introduce and spread far and wide, throughout the various departments of society, the elegancies of life and the arts of humanity. *Her* education should be such as to fit her to perform, with dignity and effect, these elevated duties.

A complete *system of Female* Education should, however, in our opinion, embrace something more and something better than is now-a-days comprehended under that term. The idea which most persons, at the present day, attach to the character and qualifications of an accomplished lady, is that of one who, after having been taught the common and elementary branches of education at home in the nursery, is sent abroad to a boarding school, where she spends a few years 'in learning to draw, to dance, to sing, and to play on musical instruments' —where she is taught to commit to memory some dry and compendious works on history, botany, and chemistry, and is, perhaps initated into the elements of the French language. She is then sent home, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, with her education finished and complete, her memory teeming with classical associations, her mind fraught with learned lore, her judgment matured by her past experience, and her imagination panting to appear upon her brilliant and peculiar sphere of action. Greeted with parental tenderness, her acquisitions are commented upon with pride and rapture: they are regarded as constituting an adequate preparation for all the arduous duties of life; and the fond mother, whose anxious solicitude was completely put to rest by her first appearance, now pronounces, with pleasure, that the time has fully arrived to bring her daughter out. This summary constitutes the beau ideal—the *Ultima Thule* of Female Education in this nineteenth century. It is all well enough. These accomplishments are certainly pleasing: they are perhaps necessary to the education of a fine lady. They are the appropriate acquisitions of females of the higher circles. They throw over life a grace, a charm, and a sweetness which it would not otherwise possess. The moment they are laid aside as unworthy of attention, the assemblies of fashionable people will lose much of the spirit that now animates, and many of the attractions that now render them agreeable.—We have no wish to see them proscribed. Let them be cultivated; but let it not be supposed that they embrace all that is requisite to the proper education of woman—intellectual woman. They form but a part, and a very small and unimportant part of it. They constitute its mere folds and drapery, its tinselled covering. They are not the substantial elements that impart to it shape, proportion, dignity, and value. They give, no doubt, a peculiar charm to a certain brief and interesting period of existence—that period which connects females most conspicuously with society; but before the solemn realities of life, they quickly shrink into the shade, as dew-drops upon the rose evaporate before the rays of the rising sun. There are few married ladies (we beg their pardon, but is it not so?) who ever practise, in maturer life, what it cost them so much care and exertion to acquire in their early years. Occupied with avocations of a weighty and imposing nature, they have neither time nor inclination for employments that serve only to embellish the drawing-rooms of the ambitious, wealthy, and fashionable classes. Thus falls to the ground the whole, or the main part of the superstructure of their previous education. Native good sense, experience and observation may supply some of the defects of early culture, but how much more propitious an influence would they have exerted upon society—how much better qualified would they have been to sustain the dignity of their sex, and to reflect a bright lustre on the situation of life in which Providence has placed them, had the training of their previous education been conducted on more just, provident, and liberal principles—had their attention, instead of being exclusively directed to embellish and render attractive the most lovely period of life, been awakened to the necessity of fitting them to discharge properly the duties, and support with fortitude the trials, of the whole course of it. Their education should certainly be something less superficial—something far more thorough, practical, and comprehensive than it now is. We do not see, indeed, why it should exclude, as unimportant or inconsistent with their station, any branch in any of the departments of elegant and polite literature. No lady, we may safely say, will ever be less an object of attraction to educated individuals of the other sex, because her mind has been enriched by the treasures of learning, and because, by approximating to the elevated standard to which they may have attained, new bonds of sympathy and interest grow up between them. Nor in the circles of fashion, less than in the sphere of domestic life, will the advantages of an improved system be less felt, or be less apparent. It will certainly be one point gained, to be able to introduce into company rational topics of conversation, instead of that communion of words which is signified by the term 'small talk'—a kind of talk that is generally very insipid—beginning usually with remarks upon the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, and terminating at its *ne plus ultra*, with strictures upon the most prominent excellencies and the most striking defects of the last work of fiction. Learning and literary attainments will, at any rate, cease to be a reproach when they become, more generally, objects of attention and solicitude; and when the benefit becomes universal, all invidious distinctions, arising from its acquisition in particular cases, will cease to exist and to influence public opinion.—While such names as De Stael, D'Arblay, Radcliffe, Edgeworth, Barbauld, Martineau, and Hemans in Europe, and Sedgwick, Sigourney, Leslie and others, who shall be nameless, in our own country, adorn the records of female genius and swell the triumphs of elegant literature, it can certainly be no discredit to any of the sex, to cultivate their minds by all possible means, and to secure those acquisitions which will enable them to exert a propitious influence upon society, and to direct, within the limits of their sphere, the destinies of the human race.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

[The following are the remarks of Mr. Clay, on introducing his Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a synopsis of which we published last week. Read! People of North Carolina! and see what your representative at Raleigh had the temerity to vote you out of, to gratify their party leaders! The domestic affliction which Mr. C. speaks of at the commencement of his remarks is the death of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Erwin, of Lexington, Kentucky.]

In Senate, Tuesday, December 29, Mr. Clay rose and said:

Although I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providenc has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, ill as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The Bill which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, '34, '35, '36 and '37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1832. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have a salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War.

The bill directs that ten per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to five per cent. reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States or Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of 10 per cent; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto-Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,682 55; in the year 1834 it was $4,857,600 69; and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,404 39. The aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arise from my having taken, as the probable sum, one third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and by some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the $21,047,404 39 the fifteen per cent. to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,360 18, there will remain for distirbution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $960 947 41; of Virginia the sum of $1,581,669 39; of North Carolina $988,632 42, and of Pennsylvania $2,083,233 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent. will be $855,588 23; of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $958,945 42. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.*

The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation: secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and, lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands, had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2nd of March, 1833. It was not returned as the constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is no reason to believe that it would not have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years, as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, as far as it may be received, to the service of the ensuing year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but, at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundantly sufficient for all the economical purposes of Government, in a time of peace. And the bill, as I have already stated, provides for seasons of war. I wish to guard against all misconception by repeating what I have heretofore several times said, that this bill is not founded upon any notion of a power in Congress to lay and collect taxes and distribute the amount among the several States. I think Congress possesses no such power, and has no right to exercise it until some such amendment as that proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) shall be adopted. But the bill rests on the basis of a clear and comprehensive grant of power to Congress over the Territories and property of the United States in the constitution, and upon express stipulations in the deeds of cession.

Mr. President, I have ever regarded, with feelings of the profoundest regret, the decision which the President of the United States felt himself induced to make on the bill of 1833. If it had been his pleasure to approve it, the Heads of Departments would not now be taxing their ingenuity to find out useless objects of expenditure, or objects which may be well postponed to a more distant day. If the bill had passed, about twenty millions of dollars would have been, during the three last years, in the hands of the several States, applicable by them to the beneficent purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, or Colonization. What immense benefits might not have been diffused throughout the land by the active employment of that large sum! What new channels of commerce and communication might not have been opened! What industry stimulated, what labor rewarded! How many youthful minds might have received the blessings of education and knowledge, and been rescued from ignorance, vice, and ruin! How many descendants of Africa might have been transported from a country where they never can enjoy political or social equality, to the native land of their fathers, where no impediment exists to their attainment of the highest degree of elevation, intellectual, social, and political! Where they might have been successful instruments in the hands of God, to spread the religion of his Son, and to lay the foundations of civil liberty!

And, sir, when we institute a comparison between what might have been effected, and what has been in fact done, with that large amount of national treasure, our sensations of regret, on account of the fate of the bill of 1833 are still keener. Instead of its being dedicated to the beneficent uses of the whole people, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling amongst local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the United States. Instead of liberal, enlightened, and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited, and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure are scattered in parcels among petty corporations; and whilst they are rolling over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may still be achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of the Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of Internal Improvement. Although it sprung from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active, vigorous, enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and thro' the mountains. New York has completed one great chair. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther south, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed, and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from these truly national works, and from all new objects of Internal Improvement, ought it not to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treaties of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the glowing language of the British bard, and

> Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
> Bid temples worthier of the God ascend.
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mole projecting break the roaring main.
> Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
> And roll obedient rivers through the land.

The affair of the public lands was forced upon me. In the session of 1831—2, a motion from a quarter politically unfriendly to me, was made to refer to the committee of Manufactures, of which I was a member. I strenuously opposed the reference. I remonstrated, I protested, I entreated, I implored. It was in vain that I insisted that the committee on the Public Lands was the regular standing committee to which the reference should be made. It was in vain that I contended that the Public Lands and Domestic Manufactures were subjects absolutely incongruous. The unnatural alliance was ordered by the vote of a majority of the Senate. I felt that a personal embarrassment was intended me. I felt that the design was to place in my hands a many-edged instrument, which I could not touch without being wounded. Nevertheless, I subdued all my repugnance, and I engaged assiduously in the task which had been so unkindly assigned me. This, or a similar bill, was the offspring of my deliberation. When reported, the report accompanying it was referred by the same majority of the Senate to the very committee on the Public Lands to which I had unsuccessfully sought to have the subject originally assigned, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a counteracting report. But, in spite of all opposition, it passed the Senate at that session. At the next, both Houses of Congress.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no one measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. If I can be instrumental, in any degree, in the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart-feeling satisfaction and a lasting consolation. I shall carry there no regrets, no complaints, no reproaches on my own account. When I look back upon my humble origin, left an orphan too young to have been conscious of a farther's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrassment, without a regular education, without fortune, without friends, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honours to which I have been called by the favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I *am* thankful and grateful. And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that, in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly laboured to justify their confidence by a faithful, fearless, and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion of which notice has been given. Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

* The following is the table referred to by Mr. Clay:

Statement showing the dividend of each State (according to its Federal population) of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833—4, *and* 5, *after deducting from the amount fifteen per cent. previously allowed to the seven new States:*

States.	Federal population.	Share for each State.	15 pr. ct. to new States.	Total to new States
Maine,	399,437	$617,269		
N. Hampshire,	269,326	416,302		
Massachusets,	610,408	943,283		
Rhode Island,	97,194	150,198		
Connecticut,	297,665	459,996		
Vermont,	280,657	433,713		
New-York,	1,918,553	2,964,824		
New-Jersey,	319,922	494,391		
Pennsylvania,	1 348,072	2,083,233		
Delaware,	75,432	116,568		
Maryland,	405,843	927,169		
Virginia,	1,023,503	1,581,669		
N. Carolina,	639,747	988,632		
S. Carolina,	455,025	701,495		
Georgia,	429,811	664,208		
Kentucky,	621,832	960,947		
Tennessee,	625,263	936,249		
Ohio,	935,884	1,446,266	230,844	1,677,110
Louisiana,	171,694	265,327	67,564	382,888
Indiana,	343,031	530,102	324,485	855,588
Illinois,	157,147	242,846	483,760	726,606
Missouri,	130,419	201,542	174,354	375,897
Mississippi,	110,358	170,541	788,403	958,945
Alabama,	262,508	405,666	541,940	947,607

[Fractions of dollars are omitted in the above sums.]

From the Raleigh Register of Jan. 5, 1836.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY."

Seldom have we had, in our capacity as public journalists, a more gratifying duty to perform than that of announcing the result of the meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to ensure a Rail-Road communication with the Roanoke River. We have been familiar with public meetings in Raleigh for a great many years, but we can safely say, we have never witnessed on any former occasion so imposing a turn out.

The Intendant of the City having been called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq., requested to act as Secretary, Judge Cameron addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a most impressive and earnest manner, showing the advantages which would necessarily result from prompt and united action, and the evils which must as certainly occrue from supineness and delay. He also examined and contrasted the two routes of communication with the Roanoke, spoken of, viz: to Gaston or Wilkins' Ferry, and to Weldon, and argued in favor of the former, on the ground that it must necessarily command the transportation of the Mail and Passengers of the Union, and but little, if any doubt existed of its being carried into successful operation; while there was great uncertainty with regard to the completion of the other.

The meeting was also addressed, on the same side, with much effect, by Thomas P. Devereux and George E. Badger, Esqrs. Mr. Richard Smith spoke in favor of the Weldon route, and offered a resolution, which was rejected, proposing to open a Subscription for the Stock of each road. On motion of Mr Devereux, it was then resolved, (inasmuch as the Charter does not authorize the opening of regular Books of Subscription until the 18th instant,) that an *informal* subscription list be now opened in favor of the Gaston route; which being done, in a very short time, Stock was taken to the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

The President of the Petersburg Rail-Road Company was present at the meeting and stated that he was authorised to subscribe at once, on the part of the citizens of Petersburg, a like sum of $150,000!

By the terms of the Charter, as soon as $300,000 are subscribed, the Company may commence operations; so that there is now no longer any conjecture or speculation as to the completion of this road. That the work will be immediately entered upon, and speedily finished, is as certain as that effect follows cause. And when the citizens of this county, and the adjacent counties along the line of the road, hear of the noble example which our spirited little city has set, they will shake off the lethargy that has so long locked up their powers in listlessness. When they hear that individuals, whose prudence and forecast is proverbial in the land, have invested their thousands and tens of thousands in this enterprize, they too will take counsel of their interest, and "go and do likewise."

We already see in perspective our Metropolis on a level with the other cities of the Union, in all the immunities of trade and in the means of individual and natural prosperity. At present, we lay like a man of strength tied hand and foot. We exist, it is true, but our inaction and languor are like the heartlessness of death. But let this road be finished, and what a change will be produced? Money would flow in among us from abroad, and the prompt and easy transportation through the State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions.

Having suggested "materials for thinking" we must close our remarks now, but shall speedily resume them. In our next, we will publish the act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, January 16, 1836.

☞ We have several times received complaints from some of our subscribers at their not receiving the Carolinian regularly. We know, and all know that the present mail facilities are most wretched, that there is hardly a possibility of getting a package of any kind through the mail even a small distance without some delay. But we wish the Post Office Department to bear no blame to which it is not strictly entitled.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, and the early departure of all the principal mails after the issuing of our paper, for the last two or three weeks we have been unable to get all our papers ready to depart in season.—We are prepared, however, to avoid this in future; and if any of our subscribers shall have missed getting their papers entirely, and will let us know, they shall be supplied. We again say, *our patrons may rest assured that no more delays will be permitted on our part.*

Having a new *Carrier* for our town patrons, if any should be neglected, we will thank them to inform us of the fact that it may be remedied in future.

☞ *Female Education.*—The reader's attention is solicited to an article in to-day's paper, under the head of "Female Education," from the Southern Literary Journal. The subject of this article, of all others, is of the deepest moment, when its bearings upon society, and the permanency of our civil and political rights are duly considered.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Register calls public attention to the Resolution adopted at the late meeting of Judge White's friends in Raleigh, recommending "to the people of this State to meet together at an early day, in the several Counties thereof, and nominate some suitable candidate for Governor, who shall be considered the Whig Candidate at the election in August next," &c. This subject merits prompt attention. That the people of North Carolina by a large majority are opposed to Van Buren and to a ruler chosen from among his *sattellites* admits not of a doubt. Still by their promptitude of action, the completeness of their party organization, and the *force* of the *motives* presented to their *leaders*, the Van Burenites have obtained temporary success; and the dilatoriness and want of concert on the part of the people have been followed by their usual consequences.

The election of Governor is an important one. It is in some degree to be a test question. The Van Burenites will affect to consider it as such, if by the supineness of the people they shall be able to slip into the Governor's chair the candidate pledged to the New York Intriguer; and as they have hitherto done, they would in this event be clamorous and boastful of their strength in order to turn the wavering and undecided in the Presidential election to the support of their *paymaster*.

Let the people then be up and doing. Let us in our primary meetings designate the individual whom we will support in opposition to the candidate set up by the corrupt pensionaries of the national treasury, and the hungry expectants after those offices and emoluments which Van Buren's elevation promises as the rewards of treachery to the best interests of our State and country.

On this subject—and on every other connected with the good of the State, we have no local partialities. We are influenced by no personal predilections. We go for the "strong candidate" against Van Buren's candidate; we go for one who will regard the interests and dignity of the State, uninfluenced by any fears or expectations connected with the New York Intriguer's aspirations to the Presidential chair. How contemptible, how pitiful is the condition of that set of *trading* politicians among us—statesmen they can't be called—who can take no step in public matters without first weighing its consequences to Martin Van Buren!

With the views above stated, and in perfect readiness to *act ourselves* in accordance with them, we will mention that Gen. Thomas G. Polk has been named by several gentlemen from different sections of the State as a suitable candidate for our next Governor. To Gen. Polk so distinguished as a staunch Whig, a gentleman of talents and great urbanity of manner, whose long public life has made him extensively known throughout the State, we shall not pay the questionable compliment of descanting on his qualifications. If however public opinion point out any other gentleman for this office, if the Whigs of the East desire a Governor from that section, we shall cordially unite in his support; and we feel sure, besides, that no one will co-operate in the *good work* more heartily than

the gentleman whose name is suggested in this paragraph.

THE GAME.—PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

"Divide and conquor" is an old maxim, which those of the present day who make a *trade* of politics very well understand. But the People—the "bone and sinew of the land"—are strangers to the wily schemes of aspiring politicians; they are totally unacquainted with the marchings and counter-marchings of the drilled partizans of power; purely honest in all their *own motives*, they readily confide in the plausible *professions* of those who seek their favor.

Of the various political parties that have existed in our government since its formation, we boldly assert that none has ever been so famous for their *professions* of *love for the People*, and their love of democratic liberty as the present Van Buren party. They have reduced these professions to a fair song. Do they observe them? Just as they are profuse with their professions are they regardless of them; they are no sooner made, and the end for which they were made attained, than they are trampled under foot, forgotten, and others put forth. If, by professions, they can wheedle the People into the support of schemes the objects of which are the advancement of a few demagogues to official power, or to draw their attention from the abuses and corruptions of the Government, they are satisfied—their object is attained.

It is time, however, that this course of political profligacy should be put down; and those who practice it receive the scorn they merit.

What are the *professions* of the Van Buren party in the present contest for the Presidency? Do they not profess to be guided by the desire to advance and maintain the cardinal principles of our free government, by the election of a Republican President? Do they not profess the greatest solicitude that the People's will should prevail in the choice of President? And how have they acted? A *Caucus of* OFFICE-HOLERS and EXPECTANTS, *independent of, and deriving no authority from*, the People, assemble in Baltimore and nominate a man for President pledged to make the offices of this government the rewards of his partizans!—To carry the election of the man thus nominated, they hold out in one hand rewards to the partizan, and in the other threatened punishment to the wavering. None are permitted to hold office who refuse to aid this corrupt plot; the allurements of government patronage are used for conciliating and bribing the public press, poisoning the very fountain of public opinion; the screws of party are applied in every deliberative assembly, where it can be done in safety to the party, to silence the voice of the People. Need we particularize? Look at the course of the party in the last North Carolina Legislature: Party screws were applied, and the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina were *gagged* to give a vote on the Land Resolutions which they knew to be in violation of the will of their constituents. This is their regard for the will of the People! And can any man, acting from no other motive than self-interest, whose continual thoughts are evil all the day long, can such a man be a republican, with a noble heart throbbing for the glory of his country and the rights of freemen?

When Judge White was first nominated for the Presidency, and it was seen that the PEOPLE were flocking to his standard, the drilled slaves of power raised the cry of "do'nt divide the party." Here was another deception; for, if they had been sincere in their profession of a desire to elect a President without disturbing the country with a bitter contest, that they did not wish the *dear People* to be caterwauling each other, why did they not permit Judge White, who is an original Jackson man, to be elected in peace, when it was seen that nearly all sections of the Union would join in his support? The reason is obvious. Judge White they deemed too honest, too patriotic to further their infamous schemes.

And now that Judge White is the formidable rival of Van Buren, and the persuasions and threatnings of the men in power having failed in getting him from the field, their object is now to "divide and conquor," to accuse Judge White of having apostatized from his old and long-cherished principles. By this accusation they hope to drive from his support thousands of honest and unsuspecting citizens. The press of the party are "cutting at this point" every day. Will they be able to succeed? Let the voice of the People respond.

☞ *The Raleigh Star.*—DAVID OUTLAW, Esq., of Bertie, has become one of the Editors of the above able republican journal. The Star has ever been regarded as one of the ablest papers in the Southern States: and the acquisition of a gentleman of Mr. Outlaw's distinction, as regards talents, political orthodoxy, and dignity of character we hail with the greatest pleasure. Mr. O. served several years in our State Legislature, and his uniform independence and zealous and able defence of the rights of the State, and his unceasing opposition to the corruptions of the times, have been sufficient with the Van Burenites to mark him out as a fit sacrifice to the vengeance of party. He is now, however, in a position that will enable him, in conjunction with others, to redeem North Carolina from the shackles of political slavery put upon her by a few trading politicians. In the hands of Messrs. Lemay & Outlaw the Star will prove a powerful spoke in the wheel that is now revolving, and which will ultimately crush into the mud the Caucus forces in North Carolina. It is engaged in the glorious contest for the maintenance of our liberties and free institutions against the rude assaults of bad, designing men. Will the People of North Carolina refuse its Editors their co-operation and vigorous support?

With the utmost cordiality we tender them our good wishes.

The following is Mr. Outlaw's announcement:

"The subscriber has become one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star. To speak of one's self, is a difficult task, without at least the appearance of egotism. It will be expected, however, from the conductor of a public journal, that the community should be informed of his political principles. These he will proceed to state as briefly as possible.

"He has always, since he had any connexion with politics, been a republican, according to the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. He will, therefore, oppose all usurpation of the rights 'reserved to the States and to the People,' whether on the part of the Executive, Congress, or the Judiciary.

"He is in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and will resist all constructive powers, save those which are '*necessary and proper*' to carry into execution those specifically granted, however they be recommended on the score of expediency.

"The Constitution having secured to *the People* the right of electing their Chief Executive Magistrate, and Representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures, he will resist all attempts to interfere with or control them in the exercise of this high constitutional privilege, whether that interference come from the President or any subordinate functionary.

"All systems, no matter by what name they may be designated, the object of which is to burthen the industry of one portion of the people at the expense of another, will find in him an uncompromising enemy.

"He will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources.

"Believing that the diffusion of education, among all classes of the community, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, he will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

"He will support the pretensions of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the next Presidency, not because he concurs in all his opinions, or approves all his acts, but because he believes he is a man of ability, honesty, and independence.

"In what manner he will discharge the duties of the station which he has assumed, it does not become him to say. That must be submitted to the candid judgment of the community. They will at least, he trusts, have no cause to complain of his want of zeal, firmness and independence.

"Whilst he will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, he will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. His honest convictions and deliberate opinions he will boldly promulge at all hazards.

"In conclusion, he would remark, that the crisis is pregnant with important consequences. The rapid strides of the executive to concentrate all the powers of the Government in his own hands, his bold interference with the elective franchise, and his indecent and dangerous attempt to nominate his successor, call for prompt, united, and vigorous resistance. We are still free; but the chains with which to fetter our limbs, are already forged. He would say, therefore, to those who believe that the state of things at present existing must be reformed, and who are opposed to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, put on your armour at once, and prepare for the great struggle which is approaching. It is not to be concealed, that we contend against odds. The patronage of the Government is in the hands of our opponents, and past experience proves that it will be freely used to promote the cause of the exective favorite. But we should neither despair nor despond. Our cause is a righteous one; it is the cause of popular rights, of the freedom of the elective franchise, of constitutional liberty. The people are honest. The great mass are neither office holders nor office seekers. Give them information—place the facts before them, and fear not to abide the issue.

"DAVID OUTLAW."

☞ There was nothing of importance doing in Congress at our latest dates.

☞ *Texas.*—Events of considerable interest have recently transpired in Texas according to the latest accounts. The Texian Army have taken by storm the town of San Antonio, in which was fortified the only body of Mexican soldiers on the soil of Texas. In the engagement, many of the Mexican troops were killed, and among the number was General Cos. There is not now a single armed Mexican Soldier in Texas! General Santa Ana had so far recovered from his indisposition as to speak of putting himself at the head of an army of 10,000 men to go in aid of Gen. Cos; but alas! relief has come too late! Some regard as certain the downfall of this despot; and that the territory of Texas will sustain her Declaration of Independence, and restore the Constitution of 1824.—If Santa Ana's thirst after power had been less grasping, he might still have reigned as President, and avoided an immense waste of blood and treasure. But there is no limit to the cravings of a despot.

Twenty-eight men, who volunteered at New Orleans to go in aid of Texas, were shot at Tampico, on the 14th ultimo, in pursuance of the decree of a Court Martial of Mexican Officers. They were taken in an engagement at Tampico, where the Mexicans were victorious. We have seen several letters, written by some of the prisoners a few minutes before their execution to their friends in N. Orleans. Most of them were natives of Germany and Ireland, and some six or seven of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

According to the New Orleans Papers, the report of an Embargo having been laid on American vessels was only partially correct. The port of Tampico was closed for a few days to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters against Texas. The port of Vera Cruz was likewise temporarily closed for similar reasons. The ship Kenhawa loaded with provisions to support the attack of Gen. Mehia on Tampico, was not permitted to land her passengers or discharge her freight. The Mexican ports are now open and much greater tranquility prevails in the interior than had been supposed. Most of the Mexican States, it is expected will now combine against Texas.

In the slight misunderstanding that has taken place by closing the Mexican ports, we think that the Mexicans have justice very clearly on their side. They who take an active part in favor of the Texians against Mexico can't expect to be treated as neutrals by the latter. We are by no means sure that the United States have acted in good and honorable faith in permitting corps to be organized openly within our borders for the purpose of acting against a government with which we pretend to maintain friendly relations. As to those restless spirits from this country, who have joined the Texians in their struggle we confess it requires all our powers of veneration, if we may so speak, to discover in the motives by which they are actuated, any thing better than a discontent with "these piping times of peace," and a thirst for the excitements and hazards, for those objects of ambition and gain which a state of war affords.

☞ *Another Seminole War.*—A very serious disturbance has recently broken out among the Seminole Indians in Florida. Women and children have been butchered in the most cruel manner, houses plundered and burned, and property of every kind destroyed. The latest accounts state, that the women and children every where were assembled in forts for safety, and that the men were all under arms. A large number of United States troops have been called out to suppress further ravages. A skirmish took place on the 28th ultimo, in which several were killed and some wounded of the whites, and nearly all the Indians, to the number of 40 or 50, slaughtered upon the spot. The Indians sheltered themselves under cover of a thick swamp, and fired upon their assailants without being observed; but they were soon surrounded and put to death by the courage of the whites. Since the above engagement the Indians appear more quiet.

The West Indies.—Accounts from the British West India Islands represent the inhabitants as being in a most deplorable state. The Sugar crops have almost entirely failed, in consequence of the extreme *laziness* of the slave population, recently *liberated by the British philanthropists.* A kind of epidemic ferver was carrying off its thousands. The accounts state, that in the course of twelve months there will not be a single white inhabitant on the Islands!

Virginia Expunging Resolutions.—The Van Burenites in the Virginia Legislature have rendered themselves quite ridiculous by their course on their Resolutions directing Messrs. Tyler and Leigh not only to *vote* for Tom Benton's Expunging Resolution, but to *introduce and vote for one of their own!* The difficulty arose as to the *manner* of "*expunging*" Clay's obnoxious Resolution. Some contended for blotting it out entirely; others thought that this would be unconstitutional, (!! only think of a Van Buren man regarding the Constitution!!!) as the Senate is obliged to keep a record of its proceedings. But Mr. *Solomon* Joe Watkins has decided the matter: his idea is, that a *black mark* shall be drawn around the Resolution, and "EXPUNGED, *by order of the Senate of the United States*" written under it! Alas! for the ancient glory of the Old Dominion!

The Richmond Whig remarks:

"Mr. Watkin's nice expunging resolutions are drawing down upon them the ridicule of the press and the whole community. Even their friends censure them for their want of boldness and manliness, and it is doubted by some whether the Greatest and Best, no half-way man, will thank the mover for peddling with black lines which play around the borders, instead of "taking the responsibility" and obliterate the Journal at once.—Drawing "black lines around" is certainly not expunging! but a mere imprisonment of Mr. Clay's resolution; a trifling with common sense, as well as with the Constitution. Is it expunging? If it be, why insert the word Expunge in the circle? Why write "this is a horse" under the picture? Is to draw black lines around *not expunging per se?* If not, to call it so certainly cannot make it so. With deference to legislative wisdom, we think the procedure trifling and in every way unworthy the dignity of Virginia. Think of the General Assembly of 1798 engaged in such piddling work! The reflection will cause a revulsion in every mind—yet the *Great* Democratic Republican party profess to make that dignified Assembly the glass in which to study propriety and principle!"

Post Office Arrangements.—From the Globe, of the 7th instant, we learn the following: James T. Young has been appointed Postmaster at North Cove, Burke county, N. C. Francis Young at Erwinsville, Rutherford county, N. C. John J. Wright at Lenox Castle, Rockingham county, N. C. Asa Ballard at Webb's Post Office, Stokes co., N. C. A new Post Office has been established in Stokes county, called Pilotsville, and Thomas B. King appointed Postmaster.

Pine.—"Ordered: That S. Newland, Contractor on Route No. 2,161, from Morganton to Asheville, N. C., be fined twelve dollars for failing to deliver the mail at Asheville on the 23rd of July, and on the 6th and 15th of August, 1835, he having been notified of said failures and made no explanation."

☞ *Anti-Van Buren Committees of Vigilance.* It was made the duty of the Chairman of the Anti-Van Buren meeting recently held in Raleigh to appoint a Committee of Vigilance in every County in the State. The Register of the 12th instant contains the Committees appointed. We can make room for but a few Counties this week:

Anson. Joseph White, John Beard, Absalom Myers, John A. McRae, Alexander Little.

Ashe. Col. Jonathan Horton, Alex. B. McMillan, John Ray, Noah Mast, Elijah Calloway, Sr.

Buncombe. Joseph Henry, Joshua Roberts, Nicholas W. Woodfin, James Lowrey, J. B. Whiteside.

Burke. Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Hillman, Burges S. Gaither, John Rutherford, Jr., J. J. Erwin.

Cabarrus. Gen. Paul Barringer, Dr. Harris, C. Melchor, George Klutts, A. McRee.

Davidson. Dr. Wm. R. Holt, John Hargrave, James Wiseman, Wm. Kennedy, John A. Hogan.

Iredell. George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, Abner Franklin, J. Chambers, Joseph Davidson.

Lincoln. Bartlett Shipp, William J. Wilson, J. Graham, George Huffman, John Dickson.

Montgomery. Reuben Kendall, James Allen, John B. Martin, Edmund F. Lilly, J. L. Gaines.

Mecklenburg. Dr. J. D. Boyd, Alex. Grier, R. H. Madra, William Davidson, I. Hyams.

Rowan. Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Ashbel Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige.

Rutherford. J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jno. Moore, (White Oak.)

Surry. N. Boyden, J. Cowles, Richard Gwyn, Samuel Moore, William Thompson.

Stokes. Dr. J. Pepper, Gen. J. W. Winston, A. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, C. L. Banner.

Wilkes. Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, Sr., Gen. Wm. Horton, W. Martin.

☞ The nomination of the Hon. Powhatan Ellis, as *Charge d' Affairs* to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We must positively decline publishing on account of its personalities, the communication of a Farmer; we will not deny that the *silent member* deserves in some measure the severe handling which he has received from "the Farmer;" but even our correspondent must admit that he is a wise man who knows when to hold his tongue;—or according to the old saw, "a *long* head has a *short* tongue."... Our correspondent should recollect too that the wisest of ancient sages was accustomed to consider as the crowning of all knowledge—knowledge of our own ignorance. And of what avail is knowledge, if it do not influence our conduct?

FARMERS' REGISTER.

We have received the January No. of this excellent periodical. From the Table of Contents which we publish below, it will be seen, that it contains its usual variety of interesting matter. We will insert in our next directions extracted from the Register, "to make good Bacon." These we presume will not be unacceptable to some; for as we labor under rather a scanty supply of the *raw material* in this section, the greater is the need that what little we have be well cured.

Correspondents and subscribers will observe the following notice:

"The Farmers' Register will hereafter be published in Petersburg, Va., to which place all letters to the editor must be directed. As the editor has no longer the franking privilege, (as postmaster,) and as the widely extended correspoddence which exists, (and is necessary, for properly conducting such a publication,) will make the tax of postage very heavy under any circumstances, he requests of his patrons and correspondents, so far as their convenience may permit, to adopt such modes of transmitting payments, and other communications on *private* business, as may somewhat lessen this burden.

"The change of circumstances especially requires that the editor should withdraw his former request to have small specimens of particular soils, &c., *sent by mail* for examination. By the attention paid to that request by several correspondents, he has been greatly obliged, and he may dare to say, that agricultural science has been thereby advanced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Original Communications.—Tobacco and wheat culture compared; Soils and agricultural advantages of the Floridas; Calcareous rocks in Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Chesterfield—and gypsum in Cumberland; Decrease of the black population in the "free States;" A trip to some of the sea islands of Virginia; Extracts from a farmer's manuscript notes; Old practices and new doctrines; On preparing gypsum for use by heat; "Charity thinketh no evil;" Account of the Osage orange; The great poplar in Dinwiddie; Effects of blacksmith's cinders as manure; On planting the sweet potatoe; Of the effect of gypsum on tobacco, as tested by a series of experiments; Explanation and correction; Experiments in gathering corn fodder, and the different effects on grain. Facts and observations in regard to calcareous and other manures; To make good bacon; Marling on poor land; Convertibility of wheat to cheat; The proposed Agricultural Convention; Further notice of the prairie soils of Arkansas; Unproductiveness of skinless oats; New artificial manures—offal of sugar works and animalized charcoal; Wages of female labor; Remarks on constitutions of agricultural societies; Means to facilitate the analyzing of marl and other calcareous manures; Editorial notices—Terms of Farmers' Register.

Selections.—On British and foreign wool; Making manure; Decline of old varieties of fruit, and production of new; Succession of crops—principles of rotations; A word to farmers; Large and successive crops of Indian corn, rye and hay; The farming and general economy of the Shakers; New England tobacco; Account of the Travertin deposited by the waters of the Sweet Springs in Virginia; On putrescent manures; War versus rail-roads and Canals; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Florida.

From the Columbia Times, of Jan. 8.

Cotton.—Since our last reports 1560 bales have been sold. We quote at from 12½ to 14¾ cents. Some bales, very inferior have brougt less than 12½; a few choice bales 15 cents. Prices have advanced considerably in Liverpool.

The Charleston Mercury contains an extract of a letter from Col. Blanding, dated, Nashville, Tennessee, Dec. 19th, stating that he has finished his business with the Legislature of that State to his entire satisfaction. The charter for the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road will be granted, and much stock taken by individuals at least, if not by the State.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, CADWALLADER JONES, Jun., Esq., of Hillsboro' to Miss ANNIE IREDELL, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Cabarrus county, on the 1st instant, Mr. JAMES CARRIGAN, Jr., aged about 42 years.

At Germanton, Stokes county, on the 27th ult., Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, a most worthy and estimable man, leaving a widow and an infant, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his untimely death.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

The Table and Bar,

as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern

STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where The General Stage Office is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Charaw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

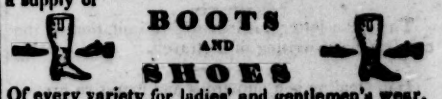
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—

Attention! *Shoemakers!!*

CONSTANT employment and liberal prices will be given to several *fine* Workmen in the Boot and Shoemaking line.—None but "good men and true" are wanted.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of



BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, manufactured of Leather of the best quality.—Apply at the subscriber's establishment in Mr. Cowan's large brick edifice near the Courthouse.

DAVID KERNS.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. t—f

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note. I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH.

N. B. CASH for NEGROES.

Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. p4

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 9th day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five

Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,

And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.

Also—Two Stills and Apparatus.

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side of the Yadkin River, known as the Kincaid place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles north-west of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836. tf

"Variety's the Spice of Life."

From the New-York Evening Star.

A NOBLE ACT.

I have just heard (through a friend) of a very gallant and heroic deed, performed by a young gentleman* during the late awful conflagration, and think it is but justice to him, and indeed to our frail human nature, that it should be made known:

Passing along one of the streets, then a prey to the devouring element, his ears were assailed with the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up, if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the firemen, and other spectators, that he would inevitably perish in the attempt and there found the innocent in bed, who, unconscious of its danger, was playing with its little hands, pleased, no doubt, at the brilliant scene, (for the room itself was then on fire!) He seized it, and happily succeeded in effecting his escape, restored it to the embraces of its almost distracted mother, who, with frantic joy, threw her arms around his neck, exclaiming, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, "My God! my God! thou hast not forsaken me!" As such heroism is always accompanied by modesty, and by feelings easily overpowered by a scene like this, he made his escape from the applauding crowd with as much precipitation as possible; but he will, I trust, long have to remember (and when called to "*his account*" find them true) the words of one of them, exclaiming as he passed, "*for that act alone, you have gained a place in heaven.*" No reward that could be offered to him *on earth* can equal the satisfaction that such a deed carries with it. But I beg him to receive the following hasty lines as *my tribute* of gratitude for having ennobled our nature by his gallant action; I only wish they were more worthy of him and the occasion:

Brave youth! this deed of thine last night
Dost honor more thy name
Than if, victorious in the fight,
Thou'dst raised thy country's fame.

For, to gain the wreath which now I lay
Upon thy youthful head,
Not even envy's tongue can say
One drop of blood was shed,

When, toss'd upon the stormy deep,
Thou walk'st thy watch at night;
Or, when in thy "cot" below, asleep,
This "babe" will be "in sight."

And like "the Church" o'er thy path,
A "look out" keep for thee;
And, if engaged in "battle's wrath,"
From danger'll keep thee free.

A "*mother's prayers*" will now, each night,
For thee ascend on high;
And she will have, O! blessed sight!
Her infant kneeling by!

Whom she will teach to lisp a prayer,
And raise its litte hands,
To beg that thou may'st be the care
Of *Him*, "whom all commands."

* The author of this gallant act was a young man, by the name of Louis Wilkins, a midshipman, returned a few months since from the Pacific.

Scraps from the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

The following sensible speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the House of Assembly:—"Proceed on your duties, gentlemen—I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!"

A religious man in England has invented Blacking so pious that it wont shine on Sundays.

The republic of Venice were once prevented by only one vote, from totally abandoning the city and removing to Constantinople.

A late article in Silliman's valuable Journal, says, that in Potter county, Pa., wthin the space of five miles, are found the head waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna, and Genesee rivers—the first flowing into the gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake, and the third into Lake Ontario.

The italic letter was invented in imitation of the careless hand-writing of Petrarch.

Dog stealing is a numerous and lucrative profession in the British Metropolis.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S

METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of **Foolscap**, and **Wrapping PAPER**, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards,
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

Lincolnton, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1836.

A...Y. J. Agnew.
B...Mary Blalock, Ephriam A. Brevard, Philip H. Benick, Mary A. Benick, Ephriam Black, Joshua Beam, John L. Baird.
C...The Coronor of Lincoln County, James Cook, Jacob Connor, Henry Carpenter Miller, Catheran M. Cosstler, Mrs. Chetom, Jephthea Clark, James Cody Sen., Rev. M. Curtis.
D...Jsaac Douglass, Mary Davis.
E...Alexander Edwards, Peter Eaker.
F...Susanah Fanagin, James M. Forney, Merau Forney Frederick or William Forney,
G...Roberson Goodwin, Elizabeth Garrott.
H...Absalem Houser, Logan Henderson, John T. Hallett 2, Mary Hooper, James P. Henderson, Stephan Huson, Daniel Hallman, Thos. R. Harris, E. S. Hayes, David Hoyle.
J...Andrew Jingle, Able Jonas.
K...Jacob Keener.
L...James R. Long, Andrew Leonard,
M...Richard V. Meihaux, Cornelias McCoy, John Morris, Logan Mitcham, Nancy Morrison, Edwin Mullin, Elvy M. McElweo.
P...F. Plylee, George Poplen, Sarah L. Pogwe.
Q...Michael Quickle.
R...Jacob Reinhardt, James Rhoney, Able N. Robertson, Ely Rhyne, William Ramsey, Philip Reap, William Roberson, Michael Riely.
S...John Shraunce, William Slade, James M. Smith 2, David Seagle, Dana Stredwick, George W. Shires.
T...Anderson Townsend.
W...A. L. Watts, Thos. Ward 2, Alfred B. Williams, George O. Williams, Peter Wian, James Wetherspoon.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

January 1, 1836. —3t—

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL for the last twelve months. This well known establishment is fitted up in every respect to accommodate regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen and Families in a manner which he is confident cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. He is prepared to furnish Dining Rooms, when required, and Rooms for private families, arranged in the most neat, convenient, and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the Bar who may attend Salisbury Courts, are informed that he has

A Row of Offices,

very convenient to the Courthouse, and unconnected with any other building, which is ready for their reception. His **TABLE** shall be furnished with the best that a plentiful market can afford.—The **BAR** with Refreshments inferior to none—arrangements having been made with a gentleman in Fayetteville to furnish him regularly with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c.

To Stage Passengers:

THE Stages on the main Northern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—

RE-PUBLICATION

OF THE

London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,

Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee

The Lincoln

Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

PROPOSALS

To Publish in Rutherfordton, N. Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:

TO BE CALLED,

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

IT is well known, that since 1830, a newspaper has been published in this place, (though under a different name from that which the subscriber has adopted,) which was discontinued last Spring. Since that period, that vast region of country, West and north-west of Salisbury, including the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, containing a population of near 150,000 souls, has been without a newspaper, and compelled to seek, abroad what should have been furnished at home.

Almost this whole region of country is so distinct in its situation—bordering on four States encompassed and traversed by Mountains—in the Markets which it frequents, in its interests in the habits and manners of its people, as to form a peculiar, detached community, possessing much of the wild enterprising spirit, peculiar to the South-west, yet, tempered in a great degree, by the prudence and moderation of the East. Those topics, measures of Government, and contemplated works of Internal Improvement, which agitate the rest of the people of the State, scarcely attract the notice of its inhabitants. It is a country, too, of great fertility, although its resources have scarcely begun to be developed. In beauty and sublimity of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, the extent, variety, and value of its productions, the importance of its manufacures, and in the extent and value of its mining interests, it is decidedly superior to any portion of the State. Recent discoveries, in fact, go far to prove its mining interest much superior in richness to any thing heretofore known in this country. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, has added fourfold importance to the political influence of this portion of the State.

It is, that he may be useful to a people possessing so many advantages, bestowed upon them by a bountiful nature, by awakening them to a true sense of their own interests, by directing their attention to, and demonstrating the practicability of, some system of Internal Improvment, calculated to develope their resources, by diffusing a taste for education and learning, and by a temperate but firm and independent discussion of State and general politics, that the subscriber has undertaken to supply that want, of which such frequent complaints have been made since the discontinuance of the Rutherford Spectator.

In the discussion of general politics, the subscriber will be governed by principle, which now-a-days is so little regarded. He is no man-worshipper. He pins his faith to no man's skirts. He has no political prospects ahead to consult. He will not write for office; but will support that man for office, whose opinions most nearly coincide with his own. Influenced by these reasons, he will support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren. At the same time, a fair hearing and a free access to the columns of the Gazette, will be afforded to all parties; but the subscriber will at all times feel himself at perfect liberty to express his sentiments, without control from any quarter. He boasts that he is a native North Carolinian, and will not, by any application of party screws, be forced to justify what he condemns, or censure what he approves.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM.

Rutherfordton, Dec. 8, 1835.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE will be published on a *large Super-Royal sheet*, once a week, at *two dollars and a half* per annum, in advance,—or *three dollars*, if not paid within the first three months. Agents procuring ten solvent subscribers, will be allowed a copy gratis. Post Masters, and others, to whom this Prospectus is sent, will confer a favor by returning it early in January, as the first number will be issued about that time. Editors will please give this a few conspicuous insertions. J. G. B.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully anuounces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday in January next.* Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity,

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophen, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, . . .	$10,00
English Grammar, and Geography, . .	7,50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835. —6w—

State of North-Carolina:

LINCOLN COUNTY.

November Term, 1835.—In Equity:

Melchesidick Robinson, et. al. vs. John Robinson, et. al. } Petition.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

Dec. 12, 1835. (pr. fee $2 16¼.) p6

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositaries of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence *on the first Monday in January*, 1836.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 12, 1835. 1c

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 13, 1835

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	38
Brandy, apple,	25 a 00	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	a 40	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	6
Cotton, in seed,	a 3½	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	a 1 25
Corn,	30 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	6 a 20
Flour,	6 00 a 6 50	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....January 13.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	32 a 34
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	13 a 13½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	140 a 150	Wheat,	a 110
Flour,	6 50 a 7 75	Whiskey,	a 30
Feathers,	a 35	Wool,	a 30

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 13, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails and Brads,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	13½ a 14	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 62	Salt, per sack,	2 75 a 3 00
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	a 75
Flour, country,	7 50 a 8 00	Cotton Bagging,	29 a 30
do. northern,	7 25 a 7 50	Bale Rope,	11 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wheat,	115
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	.	½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston,	.	¼ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....Jannary 8, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	12 a 16
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	37½ a 40
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	7 50 a 11
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	2 75 a 3 00
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar, brown,	09 a 11
Corn,	70 a 75	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	12½ a 15½	Tallow,	11 a 12
Flour,	9 50 a 10	Teas,	100 a 112
Iron,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 36, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 6, 1836. | Number from beginning 818.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a desire to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

For SALE or LEASE

THE very commodious House and premises now occupied by the subscriber as a dwelling, and by William Murphy as a store. The House contains SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, one 37 by 20 feet, besides the large and commodious rooms occupied as a store. The main building is 78 by 40 feet, and provided with extensive and dry cellars. It is a most excellent business stand, being inferior to none in the town. There are on the premises an excellent BRICK OFFICE, very convenient for a lawyer, another, which may be occupied as an Office or a Shop; an excellent Warehouse, Kitchens, Cribs, Smokehouse, new Stables 40 by 30 feet, Poultryhouse, &c., &c., with an excellent Garden furnished with plenty of grapes and other fruit and vegetables. The house is provided with Household furniture, which would be disposed of or retained as may suit the purchaser. There is attached with 22 acres of excellent woodland one mile from town, forming a first rate stand for a public house, store, &c., would be disposed of on accommodating terms by applying to the subscriber.

ANDRE MATTHIEU,
Salisbury, N. C.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand 4 hogsheads of best Santa Cruz Sugar, 15 cwt. Coffee, *best quality* and a few dry goods which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail.

January 30, 1836.—tf A. M.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of **Foolscap,** and **Wrapping PAPER,** best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 27, 1836

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	28 á 30	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	5 a 6
Cotton, in seed,	a 3	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12½ 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	a 125
Corn,	30 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	6 0 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....January 21.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	32 a 34
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	13 a 13½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	125 a 140	Wheat,	a 115
Flour,	625 a 675	Whiskey,	a 30
Feathers,	35 a 40	Wool,	a 16

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 25, 1836.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails and Brads,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	10 a 14½	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, per sack,	275 a 300
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	a 75
Flour, country,	750 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 38
do. northern,	725 a 750	Bale Rope,	11 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston,	½ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 23, 1836.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	12½ a 16
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	750 a 800
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	70 a 75	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	12½ a 14½	Tallow,	10 a 15
Flour,	850 a 09	Teas,	125 a 175
Iron,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

ROSALIA.

[BY WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Oh, pour upon my soul again
That sad, unearthly strain,
That seems from other worlds to plain;
Thus falling, falling from afar,
As if some melancholy star
Had mingled with her light, her sighs,
And dropped them from the skies.
No—never came from aught below
This melody of wo,
That makes my heart to overflow
As from a thousand gushing springs
Unknown before; that with it brings
This nameless light—if light it be—
That veils the world I see.
For all I see around me wears
The hue of other spheres;
And something blent of smiles and tears
Comes from the very air I breathe.
Oh, nothing, sure, the stars beneath,
Can mould a sadness like to this—
So like angelic bliss.
So, at that dreamy hour of day
When the last lingering ray
Stops on the highest cloud to play—
So thought the gentle Rosalia
As on her maiden reverie
First fell the strain of him who stole
In music to her soul.

SCRAPS.

INHUMAN OCCURRENCE.

It is seldom that we have to record a more disgusting case of inhumanity than the following, which occurred in our city within a few days: On the evening of the 3d inst., a female infant, not more than three days old, was found at the front door of the house No. 104 Bedford street, by the occupant, Mr. Haff, who conveyed it to the alms house, where it was named Sarah Bedford, and put out to nurse. On Monday last a young woman calling herself Eliza Black, wife of James Black, of No. 150 King street, came to Col. Mann, superintendent of the alms house, and entreated to know from him whether a child answering the discription of the little foundling had been received in the alms house. Her anxiety on the subject naturally excited the suspicion of Col. Mann that she had been privy to the abandonment of the child, and by adroit questioning he drew from her a statement of the following circumstances: On Thursday night, the 24th of December, she was delivered of this her first child, and on Tuesday following, under the pretext of having it baptised, her husband took the child away and never again returned to his home. Distracted at the double loss of husband and infant, the poor woman, though in the most feeble condition, left the bed, and sought for her husband in every quarter where he was known. Her suffering and entreaties at length so wrought upon the feelings of a young man, her brother-in-law, that he confided to her the secret of her husband's place of abode. She immediately sold her little property to defray the travelling expenses, and set off for Philadelpia in persuit of him, and instantly went to the house where her husband was staying. The moment he heard from an adjoining room that his wife was in search of him, he absconded, and she, finding all chance of reclaiming the scoundrel hopeless, returned to this city, and made application to the alms house. A permission was immediately given to see the foundling, which she at once claimed as her own child, and it was accordingly surrended to her. She could not assign the slightest reason for her husband's brutality in abandoning the infant, and we hope that the strong arm of justice may yet reach the miscreant, and that he may receive the punishment due to his crime.—*N. Y. Cour. Enq.*

The following is an extract of a letter, which was written by Napoleon Bonoparte, in 1797—when about to depart for Egypt, to a young American, with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance, and who was soon to leave France for the United States. The letter, which was published as authentic in the newspapers of that period, is curious as exhibiting his ideas of the United States at that time:

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility, and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: 'Every man and every nation is ambitious, and ambition grows with the power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish, therefore, a national strength, strengthen your political institutions—remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like potter's vessels in a minute—cultivate union, or your empire will be like a collossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent—and, perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions.'"

Anecdote. prophetical.—Walking home one night with a Van Buren friend, we espied a dirty *White* kitten in the street. Look! says the Van Burenite there is a fit emblem of your White cause. Very well, said we—we accept the omen, that may make a good cat. We took it home; and as our kitten grows, the prospects of our cause advance. Both bid fair to succeed. White must feel as satisfied, amid the heart-felt evidences of approbation bestowed on him by his fellow-citizens, as our cat does at our foundling while he is at this very moment purring on our lap.

Learning dissipates many doubts; causes things otherwise invisible to be seen, and is the eye of every one who is not absolutely blind.

The French Controversy.

LETTER OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE TO M. PAGEOT,

LATE U. S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF FRANCE AT WASHINGTON.

We have come into possesion of the following Letter, being the same which Mr. Forsyth on the 11th of September allowed the French Charge d'Affairs to read to him, but which he declined taking cognizance of, as not official, and of which he subsequently refused to receive a copy on the same ground, though it was so communicated by M. *Pageot* by express authority from his government contained in the document itself. Its tone is extremely mild and conciliatory, though without abating any from the requistion of Gen. Valaze's amendment. It is to be regretted that such a letter, from such a source, was not met by our government with a corresponding spirit:

PARIS, June 17th, 1835.

SIR: There no longer exists on our part any abstacle to the entire accomplishment of the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States. The project of law relative to the indemnities reciprocally stipulated in that treaty, after having successfully passed the two Chambers, has received the royal sanction.

I say on our part; for every thing now depends on the Government of the United States, it belongs to them to remove the only obstacle that still subsists. By virtue of a clause inserted in Art. 1st by the Chamber of Deputies, the French Government must defer making the payments agreed upon, until that of the United States shall have explained the true meaning and real purport of divers passages inserted by the President of the Union in his Message, at the opening of the last Session of Congress, and at which all France at the first aspect was justly offended.

The Government having discovered nothing in that clause at variance with its own sentiments, or the course which it had intended to pursue, the project of law thus amended on the 18th of April, by the Chamber of Deputies, was carried on the 27th to the Chamber of Peers. I herewith annex the *expose* which accompanied it. That document will show you, in a few words, in what light we consider the respective positions of the two countries. I also annex the report of the Committee, presented [illegible] You will hereby see how far that house concurred in the opinion of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber of Peers, leaving Mr. Barton as Charge d'Affairs. The letter by which he accredited him to the French Government, is of the 28th of April. You will find a copy of it subjoined.

In a note dated 27th, Mr. Livingston assigns as the cause of his departure, the silence observed by the French Government in relation to a previous note of the 18th, in which that Minister, agreeably to orders from his Government, demanded the explanation, sir, we will show ourselves very willing to furnish, if it should be asked for again, when we ourselves shall have received those which we have a right to expect.

Annexed are copies of the two notes of the 18th and 27th.

On the 25th, Mr. Livingston had addressed to me a third note of great length, in which, whilst he forbears making allusion to the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies, he fully enters into its principle and probable consequences, as you may ascertain by reading that paper. As long as the amendment was but a simple project, the initiative of which did not even belong to the Government, I thought proper to abstain from entering into any controversy on this subject with the Minister of a foreign Government. Now that that project has become a law by the concurrence of the two Chambers and the sanction of the King, it is my duty to justify it against objections which are utterly groundless.

I shall first recall a few facts.

The project of law relative to the execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, had been presented three times to the Chamber of Deputies, viz: the 6th of April, 1833, the 11th of June of the same year; and the the 13th of January of the year following, when it was rejected by a majority of eight votes on the 1st of April, 1834.

The news of its rejection was known at Washington on the 6th of May, through a packet which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of April.

On the 4th of June, M. Serrurier informed the Secretary of State, that the King's Government had determined to present anew the project of law at the next Session of the Chambers. The loss of the bill having occasioned the resignation of the Minister who had signed it, and this circumstance having caused different changes in the Cabinet, the Government could not definitely adopt that determination until the 8th of April. The brig Le Cuiriassier, bearer of new instructions to M. Serrurier, had moreover met with a long and stormy passage.

At the express request of Mr. M'Lane, then Secretary of State, M. Serrurier communicated, the next day in writing, the declaration which he had already made verbally. His note is dated the 5th of June.

The reply of Mr. M'Lane is of the 27th. In this reply, Mr. M'Lane states in express terms, in the name of his Government, that the President of the United States *will rely on the assurances M. Serrurier has been instructed to give him, and will wait hereafter with confidence for the appeal that is to be made to the new Chamber.*

M. Serrurier, in his note of the 5th of June, had incidentally observed that *it was the intention of the French Government to present again the rejected law at as early a period as our Constitution would permit.* That intention was real; our desire was sincere; but it naturally followed from the very nature and terms of the engagement, that it referred to no particular and fixed period; that was left dependent either upon the different exigencies of our internal situation, or upon the object which both Governments were equally anxious to attain.

In the month of August, the Chambers were assembled, but merely for form and for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions of the 42d article of the Charter. No project of law was either presented or discussed,

Mr. Livingston at Paris, and the President of the United States at Washington, having seemed to regret the opportunity of this accidental meeting, had not been embraced to place again before the Chambers the project of law relative to the Treaty of the 4th of July, it was easy to make them understand, that in acting with that precipitancy, we would not only have departed from all established usages, but compromitted, instead of securing the passage of the law.

The same considerations were very naturally opposed to the request made at a subsequent period by Mr. Livingston for a special session in the Fall. That Minister must no doubt have urged them with his government, since the latter showed itself entirely convinced of their validity and justness.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, said in the month of October to M. Serrurier, *The President readily understands why this business has not been taken up at the opening of the Session in August; he can now account for the fact that the demand made by Mr. Livingston of a Special Session in the Fall was declined.* Mr. Forsyth, it is true, added that *the President could not understand why the convocation of the Chambers had been delayed until the last days of December, instead of the beginning of that month.* But that observation falls before the fact, that, by a concurrence of particular circumstances on which it would be useless to dwell, this meeting of the Chambers did in reality take place on the 1st of December.

Nothing, consequently, could prepare the French Government for the language of the Message sent by the President to Congress. We were aware that that Message would contain a statement of the transactions connected with the treaty of the 4th of July. Mr. Forsyth had on the 19th of November given notice of it to M. Serrurier. But Mr. Forsyth had at the same time informed that Minister, that the President would simply advise Congress to wait for the decision of the Chambers.

What must then have been our astonishment when the Message reached this side of the Atlantic [illegible] Government, after having fulfilled the double duty of satisfying its own dignity by recalling its Minister from Washington, and of redeeming the faith of treaties by obtaining from the Chambers the appropriation necessary to the completion of the Convention of the 4th of July, after having tendered to the Minister of the United States his passports; could it be expected, I repeat, that the French Government would not wait, before it resumed any communication on the subject with the Government of the Union; and before it renewed with it the interrupted relations, that the latter would come forward and express itself in terms calculated to dispel the unfortunate interpretations to which the message had given rise.

Such is in fact and in substance the course which the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies had pointed out to the Government; such is the course which the Government intended to have pursued, even if the law had not made it their duty.

Nevertheless, it is against this course, so simple, so reasonable, that Mr. Livingston seems to wish to protest beforehand.

Mr. Livingston fully admits, in his note of the 27th of April, the right of foreign governments, to take proper exception to the acts and language of the government which he represents.

"Should the President," he observes, "do an official executive act affecting a foreign power, or use exceptionable language in addressing it, through his Minister, or through theirs; should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation, in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice, and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation would require."

But he maintains that these principles, the wisdom of which is evident, are not applicable to an act which the President, sole representative of the nation towards foreign powers, gives to Congress an account of the situation of foreign relations.

"The utmost freedom," says Mr. Livingston, "the utmost freedom from all restraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter of international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice."

"Were any foreign powers," continues Mr. L., "permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for the right being admitted, it would be a duty to exercise it, by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle, therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue."

We cannot, sir, admit such a principle; we cannot admit it, at least without condition or limit, in an absolute, general, and peremptory sense.

It does not depend upon a nation from the mere fact of its having adopted such or such a form of Government, to acquire with regard to foreign powers more rights than it would have had, or to arrogate to itself other rights than those which it would have enjoyed under any other form of government.

Nations are free to choose without any constraint the Government they please—precisely for this reason, and under this condition, that such a choice concerns them exclusively, and that whatever that choice may be, it cannot affect the rights, or injure the legitimate interests of other nations.

Now it is the acknowledged right of every government, when the legal representative, or when the official organ of another government, expresses himself *publicly* in reference to it, in language which is deemed offensive, to demand an explanation of it. Such a right the Constitution of the United States can never abolish, modify, nor restrict. It is an international right (*unadroit international*). It suits the people of the United States to divide the power of the Union between a President and a Congress? Be it so. It suits them to oblige the President to give *publicly* to Congress an account of the state of foreign relations. Their right is unquestionable. But that the President of the United States, the official organ, the legal representative of the Union towards foreign nations, thereby acquires the right to express himself *publicly* upon foreign governments in language offensive to those governments; that he should, in asserting the liberty, the freedom necessary for such communications, dispense with all reserve in his language, and with all responsibility towards the powers whom that language concerns, is what we cannot admit.

Irresponsibility, (*l'inviolability*) whether it relates to persons, to acts, or to words, irresponsibility, when it is legally established, is a pure national institution, a purely internal regulation, and can never be used as an argument in the intercourse which Governments hold with each other. If it were otherwise, and if we were disposed, after the example of Mr. Livingston, to carry the argument to its extreme consequences, it might be maintained that the President of the United States has the right, provided it be in a Message to Congress, to impute *publicly* to foreign governments and to foreign nations the most odious acts, the most perverse intentions; to hold them up *publicly* to the animadversion of the world, without these governments or these nations having the right to manifest the slightest resentment, since, according to this very strange doctrine, they would not even be allowed to take official notice of it.

To state such a doctrine is to refute it.

However, sir, we do not wish to exaggerate any thing. Mr. Livingston is perfectly right when he says that the cause which he supports, is, in a representative Government founded on division of power, and publicity of debates, have an interest in repelling, on the part of the foreign powers, any interference with the communications which the Prince and his Ministers in constitutional Monarchies, and in republics the magistrates intrusted with the executive power, are called upon to make to the Legislature. And this is the reason, as Mr. Livingston very judiciously observes, that in France and in England, the language of the royal speeches is so reserved in every thing that concerns foreign relations; and it is this same motive, as you will observe, sir, to the Cabinet of Washington, that has directed the conduct of France in relation to the Message of President Jackson. If the expressions contained in that Message had been inserted in a proclamation, or any other act of the executive power of the Union, we would at once have called for an explanation. Out of respect for the very nature of the act, the French Government deemed it a duty to manifest the sentiments it felt on that occasion, by instantly recalling its Minister, and stating in a communication the motives for that recall; but it did *not ask* for explanations; it was contented to expect them from the justice of the Government of the United States, and from the ancient friendship of the American nation, not doubting that the Government of the United States would appreciate the difference in such cases, between answering an interpolation, and preventing by a spontaneous determination, by explanations readily offered, a misunderstanding always to be regretted.

The amendment of the Chamber of Deputies is conceived in the same spirit of reserve and conciliation. It does not make it the duty of the French Government to ask for explanations; it merely supposes they will receive them.

We were not mistaken, sir, in believing that the Government of the United States would appreciate that difference, since Mr. Livingston, as he himself observes, hastened as early as the 29th of January last, when the Message of President Jackson had been only known a few days, to offer us explanations at great length, of every passage of that Message which treated of the relations between the United States and France; and since that step and the explanations contained in his note of the 29th of January have received, as he informs us by his note of the 26th of April, the entire approbation of the President.

Mr. Livingston was not astonished that those explanations, as long as they were presented only upon his personal responsibility, *did not produce upon us the effect he intended*; but he supposes that being now clothed with the approbation of the President, they must satisfy *all that the nicest sense of national honor could desire.*

He therefore makes it a point in his note of the 25th, to repeal and to develope them, in the hope that the French government by examining them anew, under the impression that they had become the expression of the sentiments of the President, would deem them sufficient. He is so much the more anxious to impart to us his own conviction on this subject, as he deems it impossible for the Government of the United States to go any further. He even seems to be apprehensive that future events which he *need not specify*, designating thereby no doubt the adoption of the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies by the other two branches of the Government, may hereafter render improper any allusion to explanations presented under the influence of different circumstances.

We sincerely wish, sir, not to add to the difficulties of the situation in which the two countries are respectively placed. The question of date, to which Mr. Livingston seems, in this case, to attach an importance which it belongs not to us to appreciate, does not in any way alter either the nature or the extent of the duties which are prescribed to us. If satisfaction had really been given to the just susceptibility of the French nation as early as the twenty-ninth of January (the date of Mr. Livingston's first note,) and therefore previous to the adoption of the amendment under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies, or as early as the 27th of April, (the date of Mr. Livingston's 2d note,) that is to say, before the adoption of this same amendment by the other two branches of the Legislature, we would be sincerely gratified. The more the Government of the United States would have shewn a willingness to explain itself, the more we should be ourselves disposed to find the explanations satisfactory, and to view the solicitude of that Government as a testimony in favor of the intentions which had dictated the Message of the President.

We will simply observe, before we proceed:

First, That even supposing the explanations, given by the note of the 29th of January, to have been such as we might have wished them, they were on the 18th of April, the day of the passage of the amendment in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more than the simple expression of the personal sentiments of Mr. Livingston. This is an observation which did not escape his notice.

We will also observe that by the publication of Mr. Livingston's correspondence, the Government of the United States had excited against him such a feeling of irritation, that it would have been out of our power, even supposing that we had considered that correspondence as containing nothing but what is right and proper, to avail ourselves of a document bearing his signature, to repel in one or the other of the Chambers the amendment under consideration.

I will now proceed to the examination of the explanations which have been offered to us.

Mr. Livingston is right in thinking that our objections to the Message of the President are confined to these two points.

1st. The Message impeaches the good faith of his Majesty's Government.

2d. It contains a threat to secure the execution of the treaty by the fear of reprisals.

It is indeed under this double point of view that the Message of President Jackson excited in France the greatest indignation. The Cabinet of Washington will readily admit that *if the allegation were true*, the indignation would be just. No Government, no people, would for one moment bear without itself either to the direct or indirect imputation of a want of good faith, or the idea of another Government or another people endeavoring to obtain from it through menace, what could only be granted by it to justice. It must equally be admitted that when the impression produced by the appearance of any document is general; when that impression is felt, not only by the whole nation whom the document concerns, but even by foreigners, by uninterested people, by persons the least disposed to take a part in the contest, the very universality of that impression is a sufficient evidence against the general tenor of the document.

If we examine in detail the Message of the President (which relates to the relations between the United States and France,) it will possibly be found that passing successively from phrase to phrase, none will be met with that cannot bear an interpretation more or less plausible; none of which, strictly speaking, it cannot be said that it is a simple expose of such or such a fact true in itself, or the assertion of such or such a right which no one contests, or the performance of such or such an obligation imposed on the President by the very nature of his functions. There will certainly be found several in which the idea of impeaching the good faith of the French Government, or of acting upon it thro' menace or intimidation, is more or less disavowed.

Yet when the whole succession of facts is taken into view; when we perceive the care which seems to have been taken to present them in an unfavorable light, without making allowance for circumstances which explained them, without paying any regard to considerations which the government of the United States itself had previously admitted; when we see at the end of this uninterrupted series of allegations, which have the appearance of wrongs, for the sole reason that they are made to rest on isolated and incomplete statements, the unexpected proposition, the extreme proposition to say the least, to seize upon French property, it is impossible at first view, it is even difficult after reflection, to escape the thought that all this part of the Message had been written for the double purpose stated above.

It is not so, however; at least we hope it is not.

But to banish entirely such an idea, what would be necessary? Nothing but what is very simple. We do not here contend about this or that phrase, this or that allegation, this or that expression; we contend about the intention itself, which has dictated that part of the Message. If it be true that the President of the United States, in presenting to Congress a statement of the facts connected with the Treaty of the 4th July, had no intention to cast any doubt on the good faith of the French Government; if it be true that the President of the United States in proposing to Congress to decree the seizure by force of arms of French property, had not the intention to assume with regard to France a menacing attitude, we cannot see how he could find any difficulty in declaring it.

Is such a declaration really contained in Mr. Livingston's note, addressed to the French Government on the 29th of January, or in that which the same Minister left at his departure on the 27th of April?

We would be equally at a loss to affirm or to deny it;—and for this reason it is evident that neither the one nor the other can be considered sufficient. The note of the 29th of January is intended to discuss, contradictorily with the French Government, the correctness of facts asserted in the Message of President Jackson. It is intended to prove that the view taken by him of these facts is at least plausible. It is in the midst of this long disquisition that two or three phrases are incidentally thrown out, on the just confidence which the Government of the United States has always entertained in the sincerity of the French Government, confidence which Mr. Livingston had always made it a duty to foster, and which according to him, is not in contradiction with any of the ideas or allegations expressed in the Message. The note of the 25th of April, is chiefly intended to make an indirect and anticipated examination of the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies. While upon this examination, and with a view to prove that any demand for explanations would in future be useless in fact and inadmissible in principle. Mr. Livingston refers to the testimony given by him in his first note, to the good faith of the French Government; he refers to subsequent sanction given by the President to the contents of that note, he dwells on the paragraph of the Message of the President, in which all idea of threat is, he says, *expressly disavowed*.

You will easily conceive, sir, and the Cabinet of Washington will, we think, understand it also, that such phrases incidentally inserted in documents, the purport and tenor of which are polemical, and surrounded, in some measure, by details of a controversy which is besides not always free from bitterness, cannot dispel sufficiently the impression produced by the perusal of the Message, nor strike the mind as would the same idea expressed in terms simple, positive, direct, and unaccompanied by any recriminations concerning facts or incidents no longer of any importance. Such is the motive, which, among many others, has placed the French Government in the impossibility of acceding to the wish expressed by Mr. Livingston towards the conclusion of his note of the 25th of April, by *declaring* (to the Chamber of Peers probably) *that previous explanation given by the Minister of the United States and subsequently approved by the President, had satisfied it.*

The impression produced by the perusal of the Message was deep. It was so in France, in Europe, and even in the United States; the debates in Congress and public notoriety sufficiently prove the fact. Under the weight of this impression, the French Government did not hesitate to place itself in a situation to meet the engagement contracted in the name of France. In pausing there for the present, and waiting for the fulfilments to be claimed, or expecting them to be claimed, in terms consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not afraid of being accused of *appreciating national honor by any number of millions which it could withhold, as a compensation for an injury offered to it.* Mr. Livingston is the first to repel such an idea. Far from it; the French Government will consider as a fortunate day, the one in which it will be able to deliver up honorably the trust that lies in its hands; but each State has duties to perform towards itself, each situation has its exigencies. Mr. Livingston objects to the idea of seeing the President of the United States give a new testimony to the good faith of the French Government, lest such a step, reasonable and just in itself, should not appear to be exclusively dictated by justice and by reason. He will not be astonished if the French Government, on its side, attaches an equal importance to show that in acknowledging a legitimate debt, and declaring itself ready to discharge it, it has exclusively consulted reason and justice.

You are authorized, sir, to read the present despatch to Mr. Forsyth, and if he desires, let him take a copy of it. Accept, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) V. BROGLIE.

A Scene in Congress.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1836.

day. But the House of Representatives held one *—and such an one!* Such cutting and thrusting, such attacks upon the Senate, and upon the great "defender of the Constitution" in that body—such attacks upon the *leaders* of the "great democratic party," of a personal nature: calling out each of them by name—such eloquent denunciations and bitter, biting, scorching personal allusions—such disregard of the rules of the House—such disorder, confusion, uproar, clapping of hands, and all things that characterize a tumultuous assemblage, rather than the distinguished popular branch of the Legislature of the United States—have never before been witnessed since the organization of the Government as have been witnessed to-day! And now when do you suppose that these were, some scores of speakers upon the floor at a time, or one after another, disputing, cutting, and slashing in stormy debate? No;—there were but two speeches delivered, and one of them not finished. These speeches produced all the sensation; all the excitement, all the disorder, the clapping of hands, &c., that made the session of the House of Representatives to-day more tumultuous and intensely exciting than that of any other on the records of the American Congress. They were delivered by John Quincy Adams and Henry A. Wise.

When the House first came to order, Mr. Cambreleng rose and asked the indulgence of the House while he could call its attention to an article in a morning paper, (the Telegraph,) in relation to himself. He pronounced that article false, and gave notice that, upon the first opportunity, he would take the pains to fully expose the calumny.

Mr. Adams now rose and asked leave to offer a resolution which he desired to be read. It was to refer so much of the President's Message as related to the loss of the Fortification Bill on the last night of the last session of Congress to a Select Committee, instructed to inquire into the causes of the loss of that bill, and to be vested with the power to send for persons and papers.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Miller called for a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable Mr. Adams to introduce his resolution.—The motion prevailed.

Mr. Wise now got the floor; but upon Mr. Adams' rising and saying that he intended to speak upon his resolution, he gave way to that gentleman, remarking at the same time that he hoped to be allowed the floor to follow him.

Mr. Adams now commenced, by alluding to the declarations which had recently been made in another *place*, that to that House belonged the responsibility of loosing the Fortification Bill. He went on to animadvert upon the opinions and declarations which had been made in that *place*, which he said were untrue and not warranted by facts. As he began to grow severe, the Speaker reminded him that the Rules of the House did not permit a member to animadvert upon the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Adams said he did not say any thing about the *Senate*; he spoke of a *place*—he did not say what place; it was left with the members of that House to associate in their minds the Senate of the United States or any other body with that *place* that he spoke of, &c. Mr. Adams then went on. The members in great numbers began to flock round him. It was palpable that something tremendous was anticipated. And true enough the orator began to bear down upon the Senate with renewed sarcasm. Mr. Mercer now called him to order, and stated the point of order. The Speaker decided that he had no authority to put a construction upon Mr. Adams' words, and therefore as he did not name the Senate he could not say that he was out of order. (Here cries of "go on—go on" were uttered by many members.) Mr. Adams went on more and more severe. Mr. Mercer again called him to order and reduced the objectionable words to writing. Another member made one or two unsuccessful efforts to "say a few words," but consoled himself as well as he could by giving utterance to a few vollies of round oaths (in an under tone) at the disorderly state of things. The words Mr. Mercer took down Mr. Adams would not admit to be his. The Speaker put the decision to the House which declared that they were not. Mr. Adams again proceeded. Before this, however, he said as it appeared to give gentlemen so much disquietude for him to allude to the Senate, he could transfer his *place* to the Office of the National Intelligencer. (Here was an audible laugh.) In that paper he said he found a prodigious argument going to father that House with the loss of the Fortification Bill, on the last night of the last session, charging that House with *subserviency* and manworship! He went on commenting upon the great speech recently delivered by Mr. Webster in the Senate, in the most severe and cutting manner, denying its assertions, running out against its positions and ridiculing its arguments, with tremendous sarcasm and indignation. Once more Mr. Adams was called to order. Considerable confusion and great sensation prevailed. Mr. Wise hoped, he said, the gentleman would be permitted to go on, out of order or in order. He wished him to divulge all he knew upon this most important subject. If ever there was a time when it behooved men to speak out, it was now upon this question, let it cut where it might, whether the Executive, the Senate, the House, the Speaker of the House, or the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was time to speak out and let the truth be heard!

Mr. Adams again went on. He went into a history of the doings of the last night of the last session; told what he recollected and knew upon the subject; justified the $3,000,000 appropriation; said he voted for it, and if there was one act of his life which gave him more satisfaction than any other, it was that of voting for that necessary and proper appropriation. He passed an overwrought panegyric upon the Executive, and asked in scorn and derision who were the sycophants and manworshippers of that House, of whom so much was told in the argument of such prodigious eloquence, in the National Intelligencer! He ridiculed the Senate for professing so much ignorance of the Executive views in relation to the three millions of dollars appropriation, and said it was very easy for it to profess not to know what there was no necessity of its knowing.—He took up the declaration made by Mr. Webster, that if the enemy were thundering at the door of the Capitol, he would not vote for conferring upon an Executive such an unlimited grant of power, and dwelt upon it for some time, uttering comments and insinuations which no man else is capable of doing. What, he said, see the enemy battering down this Capitol, as they did in the last war, and not vote for an appropriation, so asked for, to defend it, because it was granting too much power to the Executive. There was but one step beyond such an expression of sentiment, and man who could utter such a sentiment, to go himself over to that enemy and help to batter down the Capitol! (Here a tremendous clapping of hands took place among the members. The Speaker jumped upon his feet, thumped his ivory seal, and called loudly for *order*. He said that for the last ten years, and he thought that ever since the formation of the Government, there had never been such an instance of disorder and contempt of the rules of the House. The old members cried out, *no, no, never, never.*) Mr. Adams resumed and went on in the same powerful, sarcastic strain, against Mr. Webster and against the Senate. He brought up a message sent to the House by the Senate on that famous last night, to remind the former that the appropriation bill yet was to be acted on. Here he brought all his great powers at ridicule into full play. The Senate informed the House of its duties! If ever he felt regret and indignation in his life, he said it was upon hearing that message read to the House. If he could have got an opportunity he should have moved to have two members of the House appointed to carry back the message and cast it upon the floor of the Senate, telling them that the House would receive no insolent message from them. He said that the Senate knew at the time that the House was dead—defunct. Achilles was dragging the dead body of Hector around the walls of the Capitol.

As soon as Mr. Adams had concluded—and he spoke nearly three hours, including the interruptions—Mr. Wise rose and commenced He said the House had been entertained with the greatest blindfold argument he had ever heard. He said he might not present what he intended to offer in quite so connected a shape as he could wish, not having had time to prepare all his facts, &c., but he promised the whole should be put in print. It was not the Senate, it was not the House, he said, that was justly chargeable with the loss of the fortification bill. Neither of them were entitled to the credit of the act. It belonged to *that man*, (pointing to Cambreleng, who sat in the seat next in front of him, and shaking his long finger full and violently in his face, as the little "premonitory" turned round his smiling physiognomy) yes, said he, raising his voice, as Nathan said to David—*thou art the man!* He then went into a history of the whole proceedings. Took up the record and showed by it that Mr. Cambreleng refused on that famous night to report the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee, after the President had left the Capitol in wrath, because, as he said at the time, it was after 12 o'clock, and therefore there was no constitutional House! He then showed that Churchill C. Cambreleng (and he rung out the name loud and often) did remain in the House and vote after that time! He said Mr. D. H. Lewis, another member of the Conference Committee made the report after he found that Mr. Cambreleng would not. (Here Mr. C. said he did not make it.) *He did make* it, said Wise, at the top of his voice, and here it is upon the record (at the same time holding up the Book of Reports.) He charged the same species of manœuvering also upon Samuel Beardsley. He said that when Mr. D. H. Lewis made the report and it was to be acted upon, there was no quorum to be found! Like the men of Roderick Dhu, a portion of the House would come and go at the call of a whistle, or the stamp of a foot! After portraying the inconsistency of the conduct of Cambreleng and Beardsley, in refusing to vote at one time after it was 12 o'clock and then voting upon another question still after that, he asked where were their *consciences?* The Speaker said that was not in order. Well, then, where were their *scruples?*

In alluding, two or three times, to the various novelties exhibited in the scenes of the last famous night of the last session, Mr. Wise declared that a portion of the members were drowsy and tired, others indolent and indifferent, and some drunk.—So he said that what with manœvering, being tired, sleepy, lazy and *drunk*, no quorum could be had only when *certain individuals* desired it. He was called to order for saying that the members of the last House were drunk on the last night of the session. Mr. Wise said he did not charge them all with being drunk, nor did he say that one half or one tenth part were drunk; but that some of them were drunk it was well known. The fact could not be disputed.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, rose and asked Mr. Wise to name those who he knew were drunk.

Mr. Wise: If I were to name them, the gentleman might feel *unpleasant.*

Here order! order! was cried by the Speaker and by the members. Order was restored and the VIRGINIA SCORCHER went on. His unerring rifle *told* at every shot.

Mr. Wise also went at the Speaker. He said the truth must all come out. He then gave the substance of a private conversation between Mr. Polk and Mr. Cambreleng on the famous last night, about the Executive's wishes in relation to the $3,000,000, which Mr. Polk at that time told one of his colleagues, with the injunction "not to say any thing about it." Mr. Wise said if the Speaker denied it, he had a witness to confirm the fact. Mr. Polk replied and admitted the substance of the charge. Mr. Wise continued for some time after, when an adjournment was called for and carried before he had concluded. So he will finish to-morrow. Mr. John Bell is also going to speak on this subject. He will disclose some startling facts, I doubt not. Great excitement and consternation prevail. Mr. Adams is wondered at. His attack upon Mr. Webster was gratuitous, and although powerful beyond any thing I ever before listened to, was uncalled for, and will gain its distinguished author laurels only from those who are not, and can never be, his friends—the followers of A. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. POTOMAC.

Mr. Adams has sundered the last ligament that tied him to his old friends, and at one fierce spring bounded into the midst of Van Burenism, Jacksonism, and "Glory." His hatred for Mr. Webster—his resentment at being defeated last winter for the Senate, have overcome his consistency and the duties of his position. A long time manifesting a gravitation towards the party in power, he has at length gone over to the strong side, much under the circumstances that marked his abandonment of the federalists in 1807. Well—the Whigs could not "better have spared a better man," but there was not one whom they could so well have spared, or with whom they would shake hands at parting with so cordial a joy. Bravo! Bravissimo! John Quincy Adams a Jackson—nay a Van Buren and "Glory" man! Wake up from the dead some of you who died in the midst of the conflict of '26, '27, '28, or even since '33, and believe this if you can!

We congratulate you, Van Burenites all!!

But what shall we say that will do justice to Henry A. Wise, the youthful and intrepid statesman, whose abilities have burst upon the world in meridian glory, as Minerva sprang armed from the brain of Jupiter! That the mantle of Randolph has descended upon his shoulders! That he is worthy of the crisis and of the ancient fame of Virginia! That his courage knows no fear, and his disinterested independence no calculation of consequences! All this and more may be truly said, and while Virginia has reason to mourn the apostacy of so many who prefer power to right, and its smiles and favors to the danger of asserting her principles, let her cherish the more warmly this intrepid son.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We shall present our readers to-morrow with a rich treat, in the luminous Speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the President's War with France. Mr. Calhoun exposes the gross misconduct of our Government in the negotiation with that country. He is so *un-American*, as to dare tell Andrew Jackson that he has been guilty—deeply guilty, in promoting the calamity of war—in bringing about a state of things which may end in irreparable injury to the whole country—which must be ruinous to the interests of the South—and must arrest all the promising enterprizes of improvement, in which our people are beginning to embark. He has been so *un-American* as to say, and to prove, in behalf of his country, against Andrew Jackson—that the war into which the said Jackson would plunge that country, will be against "justice, honour and interest." In doing this, he has done a patriot's duty, however disagreeable it may be to those who would sacrifice the honour and interests of the country, to the caprices of a passionate old man.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A remarkable FACT.—We have not at this time a single Minister Plenipotentiary, either at the Court of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, or any other European State. The official lives of Gen. Jackson's diplomatists have been singularly brief, from that of John Randolph, which lasted nine days, (a nine day's wonder,) to perhaps the longest of them—that of Mr. Rives—which extended not to quite two years, but was long enough to enable him by his gasconade, (as Mr. Calhoun conclusively shows in his able Speech we publish to-day,) to throw obstacles in the way of the French, claims, that his successor failed to remove, and which have at length brought us to the verge of a war with our old friends and allies.—*Raleigh Register.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road.—From the large amount of stock already subscribed, there can remain no doubt but what the entire capital authorized by the charter, $800,000, will now very soon be taken up—Books for subscriptions are still open at the Treasurer's office in this city; and we would call the attention of subscribers to a notice, in another column, for a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held in this city on Thursday of next week, the 4th February. At this meeting the company is to be organized—a President and Directors elected for the ensuing year, &c.

At Warrenton, we learn from the Reporter, stock to the amount of $21,900 was very soon subscribed in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, after the books ware opened on the 16th inst.—*Ral. Standard. of Jan. 28.*

The Senate of Alabama, by a vote of 14 to 11, have rejected a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton,s expunging resolution.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, for the purpose of adopting some measures in relation to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, was held at the Courthouse, in Concord on Tuesday of January Court.

The meeting was organized by the appointment, (on motion of Gen. Barringer) of Gen. William Allen, as Chairman; and, (on motion of Levi Hope, Esq.,) of Dr. Kiah P. Harris, as Secretary.

After some remarks in explanation and support of the purposes of the meeting, by Gen. P. Barringer, and J. Phifer, Esq., the following Resolutions were introduced by the former, and *unanimously* adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That under the present circumstances, we deem it a duty we owe to our Country and ourselves, to take every available and honorable means of defeating the election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States—believing as we do, that his elevation to that high office would be a triumph of *office-holders and office-seekers* OVER THE PEOPLE—PARTY *over* PRINCIPLE—and disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, as one means of preventing such consequences, we hereby pledge ourselves to support, with all honorable exertions, the election of that patriotic Republican, HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for Cabarrus county. [Here follow the names 100 gentlemen.]

Resolved, That it is important, at some early period to fix upon a suitable person as Elector for the District composed of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and Cabarrus; and for that purpose, the following persons be appointed Delegates from Cabarrus county, to meet such other persons as may be appointed from the Counties of Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, on Thursday of the first week of Mecklenburg Superior Court, to make such selection viz: Charles W. Harris, Levi Hope, Esq., Dr. Abram F. Alexander, David Long, Gen. P. Barringer, and Dr. K. P. Harris.

Resolved, That the friends of Judge White in the Counties of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, are hereby requested to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to meet in Convention in Charlotte at the time, and for the purpose, before mentioned.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman.
K. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

The New York papers of Friday the 22nd inst. contain the distressing intelligence of the bursting of the boilers of the Steamer William Gibbons, while going into New York by which six persons lost their lives—among them Mr. Isaac Davenport, formely of this city.—*Chas. Mercury, Jan 28.*

Most Distressing Accident.—On Monday last Mr. Grimke Drayton, eldest son of the late Thomas F. Grimke, Esq., was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was riding near his Plantation in his gig with the gun leaning between his attendant a young German Boy, and himself, when the accident occurred, the charge passing through his left breast, and wounding the boy in the arm. Mr. Grimke died in a short time after. His death is a great loss in every relation. He was an accomplished gentleman and finished scholar, of a very eminent grade of intellect, of refined taste, and generous and elevated character; and one whose name would occur among the very first to any acquaintance called upon to name the most promising young man of our city and State.—*Ib.*

High Life Below Stairs.—A comical comedy was enacted in front of the Park theatre one night last week by two gentlemen amateurs for their own benefit. It seems that after dining and wining at a fashionable hotel in Broadway, they dropped in Sandy Welsh's for oysters and champaigne. They supped, and after paying Welsh a low bill, and his chef de causine a high compliment, proceeded to wend their way "bock agin." It was a miserable night, or rather morning, and the rain fell in torrents. Both gents were in *high spirits*, particularly one of them, as Pat would say. It being pitch dark, of course the street lamps were not lighted, that convenience being dispensed with by the corporation except on bright moon light nights, so that the gentlemen were compelled to make their way as they best might across the gutters. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning; the rain fell in drops as big as small potatoes and more of them, and our "ancient and most quiet watch-men" had gone to roost. After fording several large streams (not generally laid down in the map of the city,) they commenced the passage of what seemed a young Mississippi, the water was up to their knees, and they were ruminating on the fate of Sam Patch, and the value of their life insurances, when "the midnight clock struck sadly on their ears." They halted to learn the hour, while "the gentlemen in *blue*," (not black) marked each stroke of St. Paul's with an expressive stamp in the water. 'One!' said he, and splash went his foot. 'Two!' another splash that wet them still more. 'Three!' splash again. 'Four!' and now they were wet as drowned rats. At this instant the City Hall commenced tolling the hour, but the gentleman not remarking it, continued, on, 'Five!' and resumed his splash. 'Six!' splash again.—'Seven!' another 'heavy wet.' 'Eight!' The gentleman began to look wild; either the clock was wrong—this was another dark day—he had drunk too much wine. Before he could make up his mind on which horn of this dilemma to hang a doubt, the bell of St. Paul's commenced ringing for five, and he presumed he must have been dreaming. It was only eight in the evening "by Shrewsbury clock," he was sure, and so he continued his count, making the mud fly right and left as he kept time with the rapid strokes on the bell. He counted Nine! Ten! Eleven! Twelve! *Thirteen!! Fourteen!!!* When he came to Fourteen, he *gave it up.* "Well, I'm blamed," said he, "if this isn't *later than ever I knew it!*"—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, of Jan. 26, says: "Orders have been issued from the Executive Department, to the proper militia officers, making a requisition of thirty-five hundred men, to be drafted from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th divisions, to be held in readiness for immediate service, upon the orders of the commander-in-chief. The other divisions of militia have been excepted from the draft on account of their remote locality. The requisition will take about every tenth man."

Money continues very scarce in Philadelphia. Bicknell,s last Reporter has the following paragraph on the subject:

"However incredible it may seem, we can assure our readers that within the last week, some of the best paper has been offered at the rate of interest of two per cent. per month, or *twenty four dollars a year for the loan of one hundred dollars.*"

Cotton.—Our market continues lively and prices are a shade better than last week. The weekly receipts are 2021 bales. We quote prices at from 10 to 15, though but very little has been sold so low as 10. Good qualities generally bring 15 cents.—*Columbia Times of January 29.*

SIC JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 6, 1836.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of the Duke de Broglie published this week. We think all must admit this overture which Jackson and his Cabinet rejected and attempted to cover with silence, was conciliatory, and all things considered perhaps unexceptionable. Rumors having doubtless some foundation in truth, have reached us that England has proffered its mediation to arrange our misunderstanding with France, and that this profier has been accepted by this Government. We sincerely hope it may be so.

General Scott.—We notice in the last Columbia, S. C., papers, the arrival of Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, accompanied by his Suit, at that place on his way to take command of the forces for the defence of Florida. He expected to remain a day or two in Columbia for the organization of a company of Volunteers, and then start for Florida with all possible speed.

Public Meeting.—A Public Meeting was held in Raleigh on the 30th ult., of those opposed to the Baltimore nominations. As a Candidate for Governor at our next August election, the meeting nominated General Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington. Gen. Dudley has been a prominent actor in the political events of this State, and in Congress for a number of years, and has ever been found on the side of "liberty against power."—We doubt not but that his nomination will give general satisfaction to the *Whigs* throughout the State. The meeting also sanctioned the nomination made of Judge White for the Presidency by the great Whig meeting at the close of the session of the Legislature, and nominated for the Vice Presidency JOHN TYLER, of Virginia. The name of Mr. Tyler would most unquestionably add great weight to the White Ticket in the South. The Register remarks:

"We have no doubt that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren throughout the State, will heartily respond to these nominations; and that they will not permit minor differences of opinion to interfere with the support which they are bound to give to the great principles of free government for which they are contending. Let them then, be aroused—let them be active—and with the names of White for President and Dudley for Governor, inscribed on their banner, if they do not gloriously triumph, the fault will be their own. But *powerful names* and a *good cause* will not, of themselves, insure success without effort. The friends of the Constitution should take a lesson from their adversaries on this point, and, though we would not recommend that they should imitate *their* course in all respects, we *would* have them excited to emulate their activity and perseverance, and take care that nothing is sacrificed through supineness and inaction."

DONT DIVIDE THE PARTY.

Agreeably to the request contained in the last Resolution, and from a wish to make our readers acquainted with all important events both foreign and domestic, especially those which so nearly concern our political welfare, as that published below, we cheerfully insert the following account of the proceedings of a meeting held in Orange county, in this State. Col. *Philo* White would we doubt not be found a very available candidate for the Presidency; but most imploring would we obsecrate Messrs. Partin, Pendigrass & Company, though we have not the pleasure of their acquaintance, Dont divide the Party. Virginia, though shorn of her locks of strength, and led about sightless by her own children for the sport of Northern Philistines, gave a sort of expiring token of her former self in rejecting the nomination of R. M. Johnson; General Jackson rudely thrust Mr. Van Buren from a consultative meeting, 'tis true and pity 'tis 'tis true; but the nomination of Col. Philo White was the unkindest cut of all. This last act nominating Col. White has we fear rendered the split in *the party* remediless.—Nothing will hereafter surprise us—not even if Judge S——, and Speaker H——, should fall out in dividing the spoils.—We suppose Col. White will be run on the same ticket with Col. Johnson—to be headed, HURRA FOR THE TWO COLONELS.

Of Col. White's qualifications for the Presidency we need not speak. If old Rowan do not support him for the unexpected and unparralled honor done it by the Col's. *spontaneous* representation of us in the Rucker Caucus—it will add another to the long list of melancholy proofs that *republics are ungrateful.*

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C., January 22, 1836.

MESSRS EDITORS: At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Orange County, opposed to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency of the United States, convened pursuant to notice at Adam's X Roads, on the 15th instant, Louis Partin, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Pendigrass, Secretary. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it is deemed by this meeting expedient to resist, by all lawful means, the elevation of *Hugh L.* White to the office of President, who is sought to be juggled into office by a set of Nullifiers and Bankites.

Resolved, That this meeting will support *Philo* White in preference to the said *Hugh L.* White, as an honest man, and one whose feelings and intesests are identified with their own.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and by them transmitted to some western public Journal for publication.

LOUIS PARTIN, Chairman.
THOMAS PENDIGRASS, Secretary.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The *seceder* as the Standard mildly calls its new Van Buren ally, John Q. Adams—how sucking dove like a name in comparison with some of the epithets so liberally applied to the same person by the Editor of the Standard not many years since—has gone over to the spoils party and surrendered at discretion, *for aught that has yet become public.* Like all renegades and apostates, he is more furious in his new born zeal even than the old regular porkers. The public act of compiete commitment to Van Burenism was in a furious premeditated tirade against Mr. Webster, which ex-President! Adams blurted out on the occasion of his introducing a resolution to inquire into the causes of the failure of the three million spoils appropriation at the close of the last session. This elaborate compound of abuse and man worship appears in an obviously corrected report in the Globe; and notwithstanding the high praises it has received in certain quarters, it exhibits more of the will than power to be severe. In reference to a remark of Mr. Webster's, that he would not vote an unconstitutional measure, were the enemy battering the walls of the Capitol, Mr. Adams endeavors to be severe by exclaiming that the natural and easy step for him who could utter such a sentiment, would be to join the enemy in battering down the Capitol. On this point we are wholly of the opinion expressed by Mr. Webster. An infinitely less evil in our estimation would it be that not one stone should be left upon another of that proud Capitol, but that it and the City of Washington too be a heap of ruins trodden under foot by a foreign foe, than that one provision of our Constitution be violated by the *itching palms* of those who should be its defenders.

In his speech Mr. Adams recurs to the charge of man worship with a frequency, and repudiates it with an earnestness, which evince his own consciousness of the justice of the accusation.

For this last and crowning act of meanness in the carreer of Mr. Adams—in versatility and suppleness a Talleyrand, but destitute of his capacity and foresight, we can find no worthier motive than wounded vanity.—We would fain hope that he is not *yet* so fallen as to be urged on by the still baser passion of love of office and its emoluments. Can the ex-President! have his eye on the Mission to the Court of St. James!

CONGRESS.

Scenes in debate of the most thrilling interest occur almost every day at Washington. And indeed it seems that nearly the whole session of Congress will be consumed in the discussion of subjects of the deepest interest to the country. The question of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in all its bearings, has been, and is yet, eliciting a debate of unsurpassed ability and warmth, especially on the part of Southern members. We feel proud in being able to say, that on this vital question the Delegation from North Carolina to a man, have noble defended the rights of their constituents, and southern rights, while the representatives of the boasted "Old Dominion," and some other Southern States, chose to do the bidding of Albany *managers* and betray the South. Would that our entire delegation might act thus independently on every question involving the rights of the people.

For an account of a most extraordinary debate which recently occurred in the House of Representatives, we refer our readers to a Letter in another column from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. The debate sprung up from a few remarks by Mr. Cambreleng of New York, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill on the memorable last night of the last session of Congress, and the Resolution of Mr. Adams on the same subject. The charges made by Mr. Wise of Virginia, against those of the *party* in high places, through whose instrumentality the bill was lost, are of a serious nature. The disclosures in support of them are astounding! The independent and manly tone of the orator is worthy of the days of Patrick Henry and John Randolph. The failure of the Fortification Bill lies at the door of the Van Buren party in the House: because the Senate would not agree to put the enormous sum of $3,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to embroil us in a war with France at an earlier day than he has been able to do so without it, the *party* in the House refused to act. A Committee of Conference of the two Houses were appointed; Mr. Camberleng, as Chairman of the Committee of the House, refused to Report the result of the Conference of the two Committees, because the hour of 12 o'clock had expired, and the House was dissolved by the Constitution. But, after this he and his followers went into the House and voted on other questions several times. The baseness of the act is worthy of the party. From this debate it will be seen that Mr. *John Quincy Adams* has the unenviable distinction of being the *leader* of *the* party in the House.

There has been no Report, as yet, from the Committee, either of the House or the Senate, to which was referred the Special Message of the President. It may be looked for soon.

Considerable debate has occurred on a set of Resolutions introduced by *Humbug Benton*, proposing to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands to the general defence of the country—to be expended in Military preparations, &c. A *fat* business for the party. It will not pass the Senate, however.

The United States Senate.—The recent election of four Van Buren Senators, two to fill the seats of Whigs in the Senate of the United States—from Connecticut and Mississippi—will very materially alter the complexion of that body, now the last barrier to Executive supremacy. The only chance for the Constitution and liberties of the country now depends upon Judge White's course—if he acts with the men in the Senate who are "battling for liberty against power," they will have a majority of one; if he acts to the contrary *the country's gone!!*

Robert J. Walker, on the fifth balloting, was elected Senator from Mississippi, by a majority of four votes over his competitors, Poindexter and Plummer.—Mr. Walker is *Van Buren.*

Robert C. Nicholas, Van Buren, has been elected Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Gayerre, resigned, by a majority of *one* vote over Mr. Barrow, the White candidate.

These two elections are in express violation of the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, which the Van Burenites profess so much to revere; the Legislatures of both Louisiana and Mississippi were elected avowedly as White, and the Governors elect of both States are decided Whigs.

☞ *The French Navy.*—In the present state of our affairs with France, it may not be uninteresting to our readers for us to spread before them the condition of *Monsieur's* Navy. The Globe contains the following statement of the naval force of France, taken from a late French paper:

French Navy.—French Ships of War, armed and in commission, 119. Of these, there are in the Mediterranean 69, of the following description:

Ships of the Line, 8: One of 120, one of 90, one of 80, and five of 74 Guns each.
Frigates, 6: Three of 56, and three of 44 Guns each.
Corvetts, 5: One of 28, and four of 18 Guns each.
Brigs, 18: Ten of 20, and eight of 10 Guns each.
Schooners, 5: Four of 6 each, and one of 5 Guns.
Cutter, 1; *Gun Boat*, 1; *Steam Vessels*, 11; *Transport Vessels*, 14.

There are on the Ocean,

Ships of the Line, 2: Of 80 Guns each.
Frigates, 7; Two of 56, three of 44, and two of 36 Guns each.
Corvetts, 6; *Brigs*, 5: Three of 20, and two of 18 Guns each.
Lutin, 10; *Schooner*, 1; *Small Vessels*, 5; *Steam Vessels*, 12; *Transport Vessels*, 12.

In addition to this list, two other Vessels of 90 Guns each are fitting out at Brest.

The current of public opinion in Pennsylvania is setting so strongly in favor of Gen. Harrison, that it is nearly certain he will receive the votes of that State in the next election. The people in masses are quitting the ranks of Van Burenism, Wolfites and Muhlenbergers—the two rival Van Buren factions of Pennsylvania—and giving in their adhesion to Gen. Harrison.

A meeting of the Democratic Party was lately called in Fayette County for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of Van Buren, and an attempt was made to shuffle through some Van Buren resolutions.—But the people were too strong, doubling in number the corruptionists. The Van Burenites foiled in their plan, bawled out "adjourn," "adjourn," and "broke up the meeting in a *row!*"

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following intelligence, gathered from the latest Southern papers, will show the suffering and defenceless condition of the inhabitants of Florida, the seat of the Seminole War. The forces in Florida at the commencement of hostilities were entirely inadequate, both in number and means, either to drive the Indians from their swamps or to suppress their inhuman butcheries. Companies of Volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, sympathising with their brethren of Florida, have gone to the rescue. But the smallness of their number has exposed them to the merciless tomahawk of the savage. And where has been the all powerful arm the Federal Government? Must all the inhabitants—the wives, mothers, daughters, and helpless infants—of Florida be sacrificed to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage before that protection which the Government is in duty bound to give will be extended! And where, we would ask, are the BRAVE "*million of musket bearing freemen,*" who were ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of their *brethren* of South Carolina when resisting the violation of their most sacred rights! Are those muskets turned against the breasts of the savage monsters who are now murdering without regard to age, sex, or condition a defenceless portion of our citizens, sacking and burning towns and houses, and that without provocation! No; their valor has vanished. The few Volunteers who have taken up arms in defence of Florida are chiefly of that devoted party who were threatened with a *northern soldiery* for their patriotic resistance to Federal usurpation. Some four or five companies have went from Charleston, some from Columbia, Georgetown, and other parts of South Carolina. May they maintain the chivalric patriotism of South Carolinians in '32.

The Indian War!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Jacksonville (Flo.) Courier, of January 21.

The Mail from St. Augustine has this moment arrived, 10 o'clock, A. M., bringing the following melancholy and alarming intelligence:

On Monday, the 18th inst., Major Putman, who was at the head of the Independent Company, styled the St. Augustine Guards, stationed at Mosquito, proceeded to Mrs. Anderson's plantation on the Halifax River, to see in what condition the Indians, who some time ago visited it with fire and devestation, had left it, and to take away what provisions had not been destroyed. While there this company composed of the genorous and spirited young men of St. Augustine, joined by a few from Musquito, making in number about 40 men, was attacked by a party of it is supposed 150. Messrs. Geo. Anderson and Douglas Dummitt, standing on guard, saw two Indians approaching, upon whom they fired, killing one and wounding the other. Mr. Dummitt ran towards the fallen Indian, and while stooping over him received a wound in the back of the neck: at this moment, the Indians rushed out of a scrub, distant little more than musket shot, and commenced a furious attack upon Maj. Putnam's company, who from behind the fragments and broken walls of the burned buildings, gave the advancing Indians a warm reception. The Indians were in the open field, exposed to the fire of this gallant band, who although so inferior in numbers to their enemy, from their advantageous position, kept the Indians at bay the space of an hour—an hour of sharp and desperate fighting! The Indians flanking their position, and about to surround them, they retreated for their boats. The Indians pursuing, poured on them a destructive fire, while embarking on board the boats. In the hurry, all the guns but one, were rendered useless by being wet—With this *one*, the Indians were kept back from rushing into the river, the water being quite shoal for some distance, which had they done, they would in all probability have seized the boats and murdered all in them.—They succeeded in pushing out into the river beyond the reach of the Indians' shot, and proceeded to Bulow's. Mr. Dummitt was the only man wounded, till the retreat to the boats, during which 17 were wounded, several mortally, it is supposed. Two negroes were killed. It is supposed that 16 Indians were killed.

A list of the wounded in the action of the 18th inst. at Dunn Lawton, the Plantation of the Mrs. Andersons's on River Halifax:

Company A., St. Augustine Guards.
Major B. A. Putnam.
Sergeants Martinely and Cooper.
Privates Julius C. Reynolds, Bartolo Cunovas.
Domingo Usina and Charles Flora, severly.
Lieut. John R. Michell, slightly.
Corporal Braisted and Michael Nelegan, slightly.
Private Simpson, slightly.

Company B.
Captain Douglass Dummett,
Sergeant James Ormond,
Private Sheldon, severely.
Benjamin Wiggins, a coloured man, and a guide of Captain Dummett's, severely.
Lieut. Wm. H. Williams, and private M'Murchie very slightly.

There was also a negro killed belonging to Mrs. Anderson, and one belonging to Captain Dummett wounded and taken prisoner.

Intelligence reached us on Tuesday evening, by a black man, belonging to Captain M. Solano, whose plantation is situated on the St. Johns, about four miles above Picolata, that on reaching his master's place on that morning, for the purpose of removing therefrom such of the moveables as could be brought away, he discovered the Sugar-House had been broken open, and that he had seen tracks around the building, that led him to suppose that a number of Indians had been there. On the discovery of this, the negro came to town, and reported what he had seen.

Up to the time, two o'clock this morning, as Lexter left St. Augustine, none of Maj. Putnam's company had arrived in St. Augustine. Although a despatch from that officer to Gen. Hernandez had been received, detailing, as it was presumed, the particulars of the above distressing affair, yet the General had not, for reasons best known to himself, permitted the contents to be promulgated to the public.

The above information was brought to St. Augustine by some negroes belonging to Mrs. Anderson, who escaped, and brought to their mistress the melancholy tidings. The greatest distress prevails in St. Augustine; wives, mothers, and children, are in the extreme of anxiety, and grief for their husbands, sons, and fathers, who may be slain or mortally wounded.

In addition to the above intelligence, Mr. Dexter states, he had the following from the Pilots, which may be relied on:

"Upon Sunday, the 7th inst., as George W. Rockleff, and Jerry Bowers, Pilots in the Sloop Pilot of Musquito, were proceeding up the Halifax River, and when nearly opposite Mrs. Anderson's plantation, they were fired upon by Indians, amounting (as they supposed) from their appearance to about 120. The fire continued for at least 15 minutes, and although none of the men were struck, the boat, the mainsail and rigging were considerably injured; 30 bullet holes were found in their mainsail and many in the hull.

The Pilots immediately proceeded to St. Augustine, arriving on Tuesday. As they passed along they observed upon the beach, a man apparently in distress, and with his arm broken, but in consequence of the surf running high, they found it impossible to go on shore, or render him any assistance. They further stated, that they saw Mr. Samuel H. Williams' Sugar-House on fire.

Till within the last twenty-four hours we had for near a week past, heard little or no information respecting the movements of the Seminoles. We were fearful that it was a deceitful and portentous quiet—but we were not prepared to receive all at once—to be overwhelmed with intelligence of so shocking, distressing, and alarming a nature, as that prepared for our paper of to-day, since our columns were ready for press. None whose hearts are not ice can hear recitals of such dreadful deeds of massacre, without sorrow and grief. We deeply sympathise with our afflicted friends in St. Augustine, for the cup of affliction has not been untasted by the citizens of Jacksonville. We too are exposed. We too, have relatives and friends out to protect their homes and families from the murderous Indian. If the men under Col. Warren are rescued we are wholly defenceless. Indians are near us, and much as we desire to rush to the assistance and protection of our brethren in Musquitto, we cannot do so without leaving our homes, our wives, mothers, sisters, and children, exposed to the greatest danger, and almost certain attack, and cruel butchery, of the blood thirsting and revengeful savages.

If ever Florida needed immediate aid from the General Government, and from our friends in our sister States, IT IS NOW!!

The 4th Regiment of Florida Militia, having been on furlough since their return after the battle on the banks of the Withlacoochee, were mustered at this place on Friday last. On Saturday, Major Hart started for Black Creek, which he is to make his head quarters with 70 men, in order to patrol the County from Picolata to the head of the Santaffee, North and West of the St. Johns. Col. Mills stationed at Mandarin with 60 men, to scour from Julington Creek on the St. Johns, Eastward to the sea coast.

Despatches from Gen. Hernandez at St. Augustine have arrived, which may possibly change this disposition.

POSTSCRIPT.—We delay our paper again, now 7 o'clock, P. M., to give the following extract from a letter just received from Major Hart, dated

HEAD QUARTERS,
Black Creek, Jan. 19, 1836.

"I have just seen Mr. Ward, who reports that not long since, Col. Parish of Middle Florida, with about 100 men, saw a smoke in the direction of Wetumpka, and marched for that place as fast as possible. Just before he arrived there he was fired on by about 100 Indians. After an engagement of one hour, the Indians retreated, leaving 7 killed. Two white men were wounded."

Further Particulars of the Outrage at New River. We have been informed by William Cooly, Esq., who has arrived at this place, that on the 4th, when the attack and murder was committed on his family by the Indians, he was absent at the wreck of the Spanish Brig Gil Blas. That on arriving at the Light House, Cape Florida, and learning that an attack had been made on his family, he proceeded to the melancholy scene accompanied by Mr. Beesly, Mr. Roberts and the negro slave Simons belonging to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who volunteered to go with him. When he approached his once peaceful home, he found the body of Joseph Flinton, of Cecil county, State of Maryland, who acted as instructor to his children; his body was mangled, and he had evidently been killed with an axe. His two eldest children were found near by, shot through the heart, one holding yet the book in her hand she had been learning, and the book of the other lay by his side; about a hundred yards distant he found the bodies of his wife and infant. She also had been shot through the heart, and the same ball it is supposed broke the infant's arm. His House had been burned, but the house in which he kept arrow root, and the machinery with which he manufactured it are left uninjured. The Indians carried off about twelve barrels of provisions, 30 hogs, 3 horses, $480 in silver, his clothing, one keg powder, over 200 pounds lead, and $700 worth of dry goods. By their tracks and the amount of property carried off, Mr. C. computes the number of Indians at from 20 to 30. They also carried off his negro man and woman, and a Spanish man named Emanuel. Our bereaved friend and neighbor caused the bodies of his loved ones to be as decently buried as circumstances would admit, and returned to the Light House on the 10th.

At that time, he assures us, there had been no Indians at the Light House, though he saw their fires about ten miles to the northward.

From the same, of January 23.

STILL LATER.

Attempt of the Indians to take the two pieces of Ordinance last sent from this city.—We are indebted to a Volunteer, whose term of service had expired, just returned from Picolata, for the following particulars of an attempt made by the Indians to surprise the two pieces of Ordinance last sent from this city to Picolata. It occurred just as the boat was about leaving Picolata; of course after the editor of this paper had closed his letter:

On Friday, 22d inst., about 2 o'clock, P. M., while the guard of 12 men from Picolata was escorting the two pieces of Ordinance sent from this city by the steamboat Florida for the garrison of Picolata, an attempt was made by a small party of Indians to cut them off. In order to delude the guard, the Indians sent two of their number into an open field, which is at the head of the wharf, about 100 yards distant, in order to attract attention and induce the expectation of an attack from that quarter, but being on the alert, they reserved their fire, expecting an attack from a hammock on the left, which proved that they were correct, and immediately as they fired, a war-hoop was given. The guard then charged the hammock and fired upon them, but returned after going about four hundred yards, on account of the thicket being almost impenetrable. The number of Indians is estimated at about twenty.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., the schr. Alert, Captain Richard, arrived at Picolata, bound to Lake George, for the purpose of destroying all Indian boats and canoes on the river. On the 21st, about half past 10 o'clock, a heavy firing was heard in that direction, supposed to be from the Alert, then about 9 miles distant from Picolata, which lasted one hour and a half. No doubt she had been attacked and engaged by the Indians on the Eastern side of the river.

From the Charleston Mercury of Jan. 28,

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the use of a letter addressed to him, and dated Columbus, Georgia, Jan. 20th.

The letter states, that a plan of the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city of Columbus, and attack it during the confusion—had just been discovered, by the confession of a half-breed, named Marshal.

Great excitement had been created, and prompt measures for safety adopted.

Call for Troops.—We understand that the Express forwarded to Gov. McDuffie, on Monday, bearing a Requisition for Troops for the defence of Florida, returned last evening with orders from the Governor, for the immediate organization of *six hundred men*, to be drawn from the Brigades of Generals Hamilton, Trotti, and Bull, for three month's service.

This call upon our patriotic fellow citizens for the relief of their suffering brethren in Florida, will doubtless be met with their accustomed zeal and promptitude. We are satisfied that the South Carolina Quota will be ready by the time that transportation can be provided for them.

Volunteers for Florida.—The Savannah Republican of the 27th, says:—"The Steamboat *Florida* left this morning for Florida, having on board the Augusta Volunteers. The *John D. Mongin* is to leave this evening, with a detachment of *Phenix Riflemen*, under command of Lieut. Sagar. We understand that this Corps have volunteered their services and that Capt. Brown, with the residue of the company, will leave by the next boat. The *Mongin* has been fully armed, and is to be stationed on the River, under the orders of Capt. Brown. She is also to take on an additional force to join Capt. Stephens' Company at Picolata.

From the Charleston Mercury of January 29.

Extract of a letter received in this City, dated

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21, 1836.

"We regret very much the misfortunes of your suffering friends. Here we apprehend no danger. The Governor has just sent West of this for 300 friendly Indians who have offered their services. There will be a draft in this place on Saturday next."

From the same of January 30.

The Savannah *Georgian* of the 28th inst., says: "The Steamboat Dolphin. Capt. King, arrived last night from Charleston, with 180 Volunteers under the command of Capt. Finley, of the Washington Volunteers; and Capt. Revenel of the Washington Light Infantry, bound to St. Augustine, and proceeded on this morning at 2 o'clock."

It gives us much pleasure to announce the safe arrival at this port last evening of the steam packet *John Stoney*, Capt. Curry, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah. Capt. C. reports having seen off Edisto yesterday, the steamer *Santee*, Capt. Bronks, which started from this place yesterday morning with the *German Fusiliers* and *Hamburg Riflemen* for St. Augustine.

The steam packet *George Washington*, from Augusta, had arrived at Savannah, with 211 Volunteers for Florida.

We regret to learn that a wagon load of arms sent by the Governor some time ago, for the use of the citizens of Early, and the adjoining counties, have been intercepted, and have fallen into the hands of the Creek Indians. We understand that although they used the wagoners with some violence, yet they did not carry it to the extent of murder.

In addition, we learn, in violation of the late laws of the Legislature, Col. Wm. Harden invited the Indians, among who was a Chief, over [illegible], to help him to pick his cotton, against which his neighbours seriously remonstrated, without effect; upon which they collected together to drive them off, when a rencounter ensued, in which it is said the Cheif and another Indian was killed.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Requisition of the General Government for South Carolina Militia.—On Saturday last, Brig. Gen. Eustis, in command on this station, received despatches from the War Department, authorizing him to make a call upon the Governor of this State from such number of militia as he might deem requisite, to act with the United States forces, for the defence of Florida, and the suppression of the Indian War in that Territory; and to take such other measures as might seem to him proper to afford assistance and protection to them in this their hour of need. In accordance with this order, Gen. E. signified his willingness to accede to the arrangements which were in progress, and accept Volunteers to garrison St. Augustine.

We also learn that Gen. CLINCH, now in command in Florida, has authority to call for aid from the States adjoining that territory, and this assures us that measures will be adopted which will at once put an end to the savage warfare for some time past, by the migration or *extermination* of the Indians.—*Columbia Times.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 24th ultimo, by Garland Anderson, Esq., Mr. RENARD MARLOW, of Iredell, to Miss NANCY MADDEN, of Rowan.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Mecklinburg county, 6th inst., Mr. CHARLES ELMS, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution during the whole struggle for Independence, and participated in many of the important engagements, as several honourable scars will testify—in the 78th year of his age.

Butter!—Butter!!

20 Pounds of good **BUTTER** is wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made immediately. For information apply at THIS OFFICE.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF
LEMAY'S
N. CAROLINA ALMANACS
For 1836,
Just received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman PRINTER, of good moral character, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, can obtain good wages and a permanent situation as Foreman in an establishment at Rutherfordton, N. C., by *immediate* application to

JOHN G. BYNUM,
Feb. 6, 1836. at Rutherfordton.

DISSOLUTION!!!

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Murphy & Taylor at Mocksville, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are respectfully requested to come forward and close their accounts, either by CASH, or Notes and approved security, as early as possible. It is important that no delay should be made in closing the business of the concern.

JOHN MURPHY.
NATHNL. B. TAYLOR.
Mocksville, February 6, 1836. 4p

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note. I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH.
N. B. CASH for NEGROES.
Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. p4

MY HORSE,
UWHARIE,

By the Celebrated race horse Washington, dam Betsy Ruffin, by Virginia, will stand in LEXINGTON the ensuing Spring. He will be let to Mares at the reduced price of **$15** the season.

Uwharie cannot only boast of a pure pedigree, but that he is nearly allied to the most distinguished horses that have for the last twenty years figured on the Turf. The request in which his stock is held, and the high prices they are commanding, will claim the attention of the judicious breeder.

Of Betsy Ruffin's produce (Uwharie's dam) I sold last May a Tonson Filley, 1 year old, for $500, —last August a Tonson Colt, 2 years old, (unbroken and out of pasture) for $1,000—and in November last Hualps, a 3 year old Colt by Tonson's Medley, for $1,500. Others, however, from the same stock, have been more fortunate: in a letter to me of the 14th instant, from a most respectable source, it is stated that the Hon. B. Peyton, of Tennessee, lately sold the filley Lilach, 3 years old, out of the sister on the dam's side, of Betsy Ruffiin and by the imp. Leviathan, for $3,000 U. S. Money. I will also state that Polly Hopkins and Betsy Ransom of the same stock have been purchased since they have gone into the breeding stud, the former at $2,750, the latter also at a high and round figure, and sent to England to breed from Priam, the best horse in England.

As there are but few thorough bred mares in this region, Uwharie is put down to a Farmer's price, to promote the prevalence of stock. Of his extended pedigree and his performances more hereafter.

My Durham short horned Bull Calf **MAJOR**, will be let to a few Cows this Spring at $3. He was bred by Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and got by a full bred Durham Bull out of a Cow of the Patton importation. W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1836.—p4

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously. JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz; no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON,

HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 11st inst.

Terms of Admission as Follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. *Per Session (of five months)* $10 00
Contingent fund, ... 50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelp's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kain's Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.
Per Session, ... $15 00
Contingent fund per Session, 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Oriental Tointing, per course . . $5 00
Chinese and Bronze, do. 5 00
Drawing and painting—water colours, per Session, ... $8 00
French, do. $10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties, do. $5 00

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE SCHOOL

will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's view of Female Education already before the public. The mode of instrction, now practised by the most extensively useful Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be obtained at $40 per session.

Music will be taught as soon as a competent Teacher can be obtained.

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836. —tf—

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has purchased the house on the Salisbury and Concord road, six miles south of Salisbury, formerly owned by Wm. P. Stockton, and has opened the same as a House of Private Entertainment. Travellers and others favoring him with their patronage, will receive every attention necessary to give the most entire satisfaction.

HUGH PARKS,

January 23, 1836. —3t—

RE-PUBLICATION

OF THE

London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,
Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of

Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

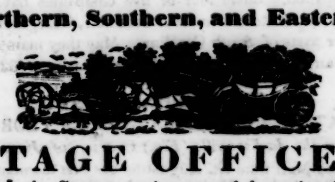
The Table and Bar,

as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern



STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where **The General Stage Office** is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

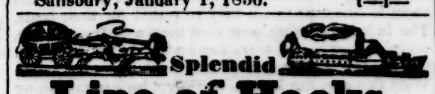
The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—



Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

PROPOSALS

To Publish in Rutherfordton, N. Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:

TO BE CALLED,

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

IT is well known, that since 1830, a newspaper has been published in this place, (though under a different name from that which the subscriber has adopted,) which was discontinued last Spring. Since that period, that vast region of country, West and north-west of Salisbury, including the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, containing a population of near 150,000 souls, has been without a newspaper, and compelled to seek, abroad what should have been furnished at home.

Almost this whole region of country is so distinct in its situation—bordering on four States encompassed and traversed by Mountains—in the Markets which it frequents, in its interests in the habits and manners of its people, as to form a peculiar, detached community, possessing much of the wild enterprising spirit, peculiar to the South-west, yet, tempered in a great degree, by the prudence and moderation of the East. Those topics, measures of Government, and contemplated works of Internal Improvement, which agitate the rest of the people of the State, scarcely attract the notice of its inhabitants. It is a country, too, of great fertility, although its resources have scarcely begun to be developed. In beauty and sublimity of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, the extent, variety, and value of its productions, the importance of its manufaeures, and in the extent and value of its mining interests, it is decidedly superior to any portion of the State. Recent discoveries, in fact, go far to prove its mining interest much superior in richness to any thing heretofore known in this country. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, has added fourfold importance to the political influence of this portion of the State.

It is, that he may be useful to a people possessing so many advantages, bestowed upon them by a bountiful nature, by awakening them to a true sense of their own interests, by directing their attention to, and demonstrating the practicability of, some system of Internal Improvment, calculated to develope their resources, by diffusing a taste for education and learning, and by a temperate but firm and independent discussion of State and general politics, that the subscriber has undertaken to supply that want, of which such frequent complaints have been made since the discontinuance of the Rutherford Spectator.

In the discussion of general politics, the subscriber will be governed by principle, which now-a-days is so little regarded. He is no man-worshipper. He pins his faith to no man's skirts. He has no political prospects ahead to consult. He will not write for office; but will support that man for office, whose opinions most nearly coincide with his own. Influenced by these reasons, he will support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren. At the same time, a fair hearing and a free access to the columns of the Gazette, will be afforded to all parties; but the subscriber will at all times feel himself at perfect liberty to express his sentiments, without control from any quarter. He boasts that he is a native North Carolinian, and will not, by any application of party screws, be forced to justify what he condemns, or censure what he approves.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM.

Rutherfordton, Dec. 8, 1835.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE will be published on a *large Super-Royal sheet*, once a week, at *two dollars and a half* per annum, in advance,—*or three dollars*, if not paid within the first three months. Agents procuring ten solvent subscribers, will be allowed a copy gratis. Post Masters, and others, to whom this Prospectus is sent, will confer a favor by returning it early in January, as the first number will be issued about that time. Editors will please give this a few conspicuous insertions. J. G. B.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Trade of the City of New York, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandise heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands. By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President
JOHN ELY, Recording Secretary.
New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT KELVIN, NEAR
PITTSBOROUGH, N. CARO.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones' School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and the Subscriber.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form seperate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20, 1836. —4t—

PROSPECTUS OF

THE WASHINGTON SUN.

In presenting our paper to the public, it is proper that we should give a brief statement of our principles and policy—our opinions of men and measures—and the motives for the course we intend to pursue, that those on whom we rely for support, may see the propriety of extending their patronage to us.

It has, unfortunately, become too much the fashion of the times, to question men's motives, and misrepresent their acts. Among some men, the intentions of others are sure to be understood according to the use that may be made of their statements. Such men never seek to ascertain the truth, but the advantage to be gained by its perversion. In every thing that concerns ourselves or others, therefore, it becomes our duty to speak plainly and explicitly. We do not mean to deal in personalities, or furnish occasion to be misunderstood; nor will we ever suffer ourselves to be misrepresented.

For our view of public measures, we will be explicit. We stand for the rights of the States and of the General Government, as these rights are respectively defined in the Constitution, the great charter of our Union—and we are opposed alike to all encroachments by either. We believe that the powers and privileges of the States, and of the General Government, have been wisely settled, and that they are sufficiently guarded to ensure the entire safety, harmony, and protection of all. We are, therefore, for the Union as it is, "one and indivisible"—and are opposed to any change that is projected upon speculative theories, and to be tested by doubtful experiments, at best, neither called for by necessity, nor convenience.

We are in favor of an energetic Administration of the Government, as best calculated, at all times, to protect the interest, promote the prosperity, and secure the honor of the nation, and command respect both at home and abroad. In our political principles we are, and always have been, decidedly Republican—and this paper shall be devoted to encourage and maintain those republican principles of policy, and a Republican administration of the General Government. We believe that these principles are cherished and held sacred by a large majority of the American people, and that they never will be lost sight of, or abandoned, while the people understand and value their rights, and are determined to maintain them. In the language of our motto, "we go where democratic principles lead us, and when they disappear, we mean to halt."

Our habits, our sense of propriety, our respect for the decencies of life, and the feelings of others, will not permit us to prostitute our columns to personal invective, calumny, or abuse. They never shall be filled with falsehood, nor degraded by low scurrility—by reckless and indiscriminate disregard of character or feeling that disgrace an honorable man, debase its habits, and pervert the tastes and morals of the community. Such a practice has crept into use amongst us, and we regret it. There are those who can descend to this degrading habit, and who daily indulge in it. If they believe it useful, and can feel that it is honorable, we shall not quarrel with their tastes, nor interfere with their pursuits. We have no feelings to prompt us to such associations, no disposition to follow such examples.

Our paper shall contain the truth, as we understand and believe it. It shall disseminate sound, wholesome doctrines in politics and in morals, so far as our judgment and information will enable us to ascertain these subjects. It shall be decorous, respectful, firm, dignified and independent. Independent in the cause of justice, to do what is right, and to oppose what is wrong. Independent in the expression of our opinions, with firmness enough to stand by them. And we will never consult nor vilify others to gratify the interested views or malignant passions of any man. We intentionally wound the feelings of others, it must be construed into a threat, when we disclose our determination, in all things, to assert a proper independence of ourselves.

In regard to the candidates for the Presidency, we give our decided preference to HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, and our paper will be devoted to his support. The name we have assumed for our journal, is strikingly emblematic of the political sun whose election, we conceive, is connected with the highest interest of our country, and which we are desirous of promoting by every consistent effort in our power to make. The morning beams of the Sun ushers in the rising greatness of Judge White, and points to his elevation to power. Its meridian splendor indicates a brilliant, able, and prosperous administration of the Government, that the people may confidently anticipate from his high talents and irreproachable character—and its calm and mellow light, sinking below the horizon in the far distant West, presents him, in quiet grandeur, slowly retiring from the scenes of public life, after a bright and animating day of public duty well performed, virtue. The Sun shines, alike, upon the evil and the good—shedding its genial warmth and enlivening influence upon every spot within the circle of its beams—*cheering the dark Globe itself*—as a just, a wise and intelligent administration of our free and liberal Government, diffuses its balmy influence abroad—shedding its rich blessings among a prosperous, happy, and contented people. And although at times its face may be obscured by clouds and storms that gather below, yet its power is never paralyzed nor weakened. It dispatches these noxious vapors with a breath—shines forth again in the full majesty of its strength—its radiance undiminished—its brightness and splendor not dimmed. So much for the aptness of a name.

J. D. LEARNED & CO.

TERMS.—The Sun is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and is printed on a double royal sheet, and mailed to Subscribers every Tuesday and Friday evening, at *two Dollars* per annum, payable to agents. To a club of six persons remitting twenty-four dollars, six papers will be forwarded. All letters on business must be post paid, and addressed to the "Office of the Sun, Washington City," or they will not be attended to.

Washington, January, 1836.

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 2nd day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five
Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,
And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.

Also—**Two Stills and Apparatus.**

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side the Yadkin River, known as the Kimrod place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles south east of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836.

N. B. Strangers from a distance passing through Salisbury to attend the above sale, will please call upon Col. R. W. Long, at the Mansion House, who will take great pleasure in giving them the necessary directions to the premises. J. F.